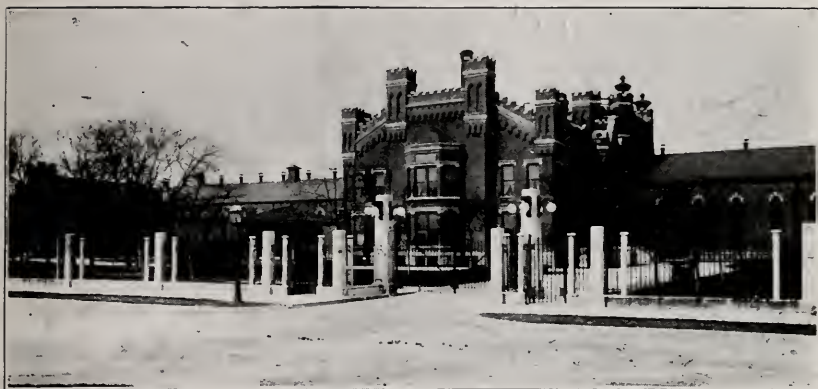


76



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

A RETROSPECT

Covering a Half Century of En-
deavor from the Founding of the
Institution to the Present Time

1871---1921

Compiled from Original Records, Reports and Files, and
Other Sources of Information

BY

G. A. CLAUSSENIUS

Chief Clerk

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OFFICERS

1921

HON. WM. HALE THOMPSON, Mayor

BOARD OF INSPECTORS

FREDERICK E. ERICKSON

G. W. HALLEMAN

GEORGE T. MOXLEY

JOSEPH SIMAN, Superintendent

Board of Inspectors

List of prominent citizens of Chicago who have at various times acted as members of the Board of Inspectors of the House of Correction:

Mayors (ex-officio members)

Roswell B. Mason	1871	Carter H. Harrison, Sr...	1893
Joseph Medill.....	1871-1873	John P. Hopkins.....	1893-1894
Harvey D. Colvin.....	1874-1875	George B. Swift.....	1895-1896
Thomas Hoyne	1875-1876	Carter H. Harrison, Jr...	1897-1904
Monroe Heath	1876-1878	Edward F. Dunne.....	1905-1906
Carter H. Harrison, Sr...	1879-1886	Fred A. Busse.	1907-1910
John A. Roche.....	1887-1888	Carter H. Harrison, Jr...	1911-1914
DeWitt C. Cregier.....	1889-1890	Wm. Hale Thompson...	1915
Hempstead Washburne..	1891-1892		

INSPECTORS

John C. Haines.....	1871-1878	Major George Mason...	1901-1910
Col. C. G. Hammond....	1871-1884	John Siman	1902
Louis Wahl.....	1871-1892	George Duddleston.....	1902-1904
Luther Laflin Mills.....	1878-1884	John J. Boehm.....	1903-1905
E. S. Albro.....	1885-1889	S. Rogers Touhy.....	1904-1908
E. W. Blatchford.....	1885-1889	John J. Sloan.....	1906-1910
W. S. Ford.....	1889-1895	Chas. A. McCulloch....	1908-1910
Gen. W. C. Newberry..	1889-1890	Matthias Aller.....	1911-1916
John Worthy.....	1891-1894	Alois A. Burger.....	1911-1915
Ernest Fecker.....	1892-1896	Dr. M. A. Weisskopf....	1911-1916
Judge A. A. Goodrich...	1894-1901	Joseph J. Janda.....	1915-1917
Wm. Gardner.....	1895-1896	Ralph Esau.....	1916-1919
Dr. A. Lagorio.....	1896-1899	John J. Sloan.....	1916-1919
Rudolph Seifert.....	1897-1902	Geo. T. Moxley.....	1917
Frank J. Brignadello....	1897-1890	Frederick E. Erickson ..	1919
Dr. Mathias E. Lorenz...	1899-1902	G. W. Halleman.....	1919

Superintendents House of Correction

Chas. E. Felton.....	Aug. 1st, 1871 to May 1st, 1890
Mark L. Crawford.....	May 1st, 1890 to July 1st, 1897
Adolph Sturm	July 1st, 1897 to July 1st, 1899
John J. Sloan.....	July 1st, 1899 to Sep. 9th, 1905
Andrew M. Lynch.....	Sept. 26, 1905 to June 1st, 1907
John-L. Whitman.....	June 1st, 1907 to July 1st, 1917
Joseph Siman.....	July 1st, 1917

Principals of the John Worthy School

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Robert M. Smith | 4. L. V. Robbins |
| 2. Robert Nightingale | 5. Edgar W. Trout |
| 3. Frank W. Stahl | 6. O. J. Milliken |



W. L. Thompson



FREDERICK E. ERICKSON




G. W. HALLEMAN



GEORGE T. MOXLEY



JOSEPH SIMAN



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PARTIAL FRONT VIEW OF INSTITUTION

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION

A RETROSPECT

EARLY HISTORY

HALF A CENTURY AGO there was erected on the western outskirts of Chicago, far beyond what was then the populated part of the city, a small group of buildings, consisting of an administration building, a cell house, a boiler room and a workshop, that were to replace the old down town prison known as the "Bridewell."

This was pursuant to an order passed by the Common Council, as it was then called, granting the necessary authority for the erection of the buildings, in conformity with "An act to establish Houses of Correction and authorize the confinement of convicted persons therein," passed by the State Legislature, approved April 25th, 1871.

The site chosen as available happened to be one typical of "Checagou," as the old French explorers spelled the name, imitating as nearly as they could the pronunciation of the Indian term for the little trading post and which, according to authorities, signified "wild onion" with some tribes and "skunk" with others. At any rate the surrounding territory, even at the time when the first Bridewell buildings were erected, was alive with skunks and raccoons. The vegetation consisted chiefly of prairie grass and leeks, or wild onions, with occasional patches of scrub trees and bushes. In the rainy season the adjacent "Mud Lake" became an immense swamp, being on the eastern end of the water shed of the Desplaines River, and was literally alive with muskrats. In season it was a paradise for the snipe hunter or for rabbits. The Superintendent and some of the officials could stray away from the institution a short distance and return loaded with game. The terminus of the nearest one-horse street car line was far away.

What a transformation took place in comparatively few years. The vast institution of today is in the center of a thickly populated district, surrounded by boulevards and spacious grounds, passed by electric street car lines and railroads, easy of access by Elevated and far within the boundary line of the city.

The construction of the House of Correction was made necessary by the insufficiency and inappropriateness of the old Bridewell, founded in 1852. For the information of those who are unacquainted with the etymology of the word "Bridewell," which term is still frequently used in speaking of the institution, it may here be stated that it is derived from an ancient castle in London, so called, favorite palace of King Henry VIII, erected near *St Bride's well*, a spring of supposed miraculous powers. In 1553 Edward VI gave his father's palace of Bridewell to the city of London for a work-

house, and formulated the system of municipal charity. It later became a temporary prison or house of detention, with which use its name is especially familiar. In old views and maps it appears as a castellated building of some architectural pretensions.

The name has become a generic term for a house of correction or lockup, and the gothic castellated style of architecture is generally adhered to in places of detention to this day. The terms "Beanery" and "Bandhouse" are occasionally used by the inmates and their friends, or by police officers, in referring to the Chicago institution, but the proper and official title is, as stated, the House of Correction. The institution was opened on the 10th day of August, 1871, by the transfer of the city prisoners from the Bridewell to the number of 130 men, women and children. It was customary at that time and for quite a number of years afterwards to commit children of tender age to the House of Correction. There were received from August 10th, 1871, to December 31st, 1871, inclusive, 1,825, and discharged during that period, 1,719, leaving at the end of the first year 236 inmates, the population of the city at that time being slightly over 300,000.

Although, as stated above, the institution was officially opened on August 10th, 1871, it was not until January 15th, 1872 that the system in vogue in the old Bridewell was changed to that now existing. Formerly its affairs were principally managed by the Comptroller of the city and the Bridewell Committee of the Common Council. The Superintendent received from the city a salary and a per diem price for boarding its inmates. All other expenses were also paid by the city, and there were no receipts from the labor of the inmates.

Reyn The new system, the one still in force, provided for the management by a Superintendent under direction of a Board of Inspectors, consisting of three members besides the Mayor of the City, who is ex-officio a member of the Board. The Board of Inspectors appoint the Superintendent, who has full charge of the management of the institution and they select all assistants and employees. Since the Civil Service Law went into effect, the positions created by the Board of Inspectors are filled by eligibles certified by the Civil Service Commission. The members of the Board are appointed by the Mayor subject to approval by the City Council. Their term of office is for three years, appointments being a year apart, but they frequently succeed themselves through reappointment for long periods.

The original Board of Inspectors appointed by Mayor Roswell B. Mason, who was ex-officio chairman, on September 15th, 1871, consisted of Hon. John C. Haines, Louis Wall, Esq., and Col. C. G. Hammond. This Board offered the position of Superintendent to L. R. Brockway, Warden of the Detroit, Mich., Reformatory, who, however, declined acceptance, being prevailed upon to remain in Detroit. Mr. George Mansur temporarily was in charge of the institution. The Board then appointed Mr. Charles E. Felton, who was prior to this appointment the Warden of the Buffalo, N. Y., Peniten-

tiary for nine years, as first Superintendent of the House of Correction, and he took charge of its affairs on the 15th of January, 1872.

It may be stated here in parenthesis that the term "warden" is generally applied to the manager, or overseer, of a penitentiary, jail, hospital, or asylum, sometimes also of a college. The manager of a House of Correction is usually termed "superintendent." In fact, the laws of most States, including Illinois, so provide.

The office of Inspector of the House of Correction is one of honor only, there being neither salary nor emoluments connected with the position.

Although it has been customary for some years past to select two members of the Board of the same political faith as the reigning administration and one of the opposite political party, the institution has, with this single occasional exception, been remarkably free from political influence. It has been the practice of those in power to totally ignore partisanship in appointments. There have been only seven Superintendents in fifty years. The members of the Board of Inspectors have rarely been changed except by the filling of vacancies caused by death or voluntary resignation. Many of the employees in supervisory positions have been in the service for a long number of years. If the administration of the institution's affairs has been successful, it is largely owing to that fact. The seven Superintendents have all been men of the highest standing in the community, efficient, energetic and of exceptional ability, several of them penologists and criminologists of national and international fame. As in the olden days seven roads led from different directions to Rome the great "eternal city," so the seven Superintendents of the House of Correction, although differing in characteristics and methods, have all contributed their share in making this institution the greatest of its kind, not only in the United States, but presumably in the whole world.

Early Constructive Operations

Reverting now to the early history of the institution, it should be stated that the original buildings, erected in 1871, proved to be inadequate from the very start, and with the rapid increase of the population of the city and the proportionate increase in the number of arrests, the management was confronted by the serious problem of finding room for the proper housing of the inmates. An additional difficulty presented itself in properly segregating male and female prisoners in the single cell house then existing. Appeals to the Common Council for sufficient appropriation to erect a separate building for female offenders, were for years unavailing, owing in part no doubt to financial conditions after the great Chicago Fire in October, 1871, and the necessity of rebuilding so many public institutions and making other civic improvements. Finally sufficient funds were appropriated to enable erection of a separate building with the assistance of the brick manufactured in the institution and the labor of the inmates. The additional cell house was erected

just north of the one originally built, and it may be mentioned in this connection, that at a later period (in 1904) these two buildings and an additional cell house of 1897 were joined by connecting construction to form the great wing now known as the South Cell House.

It would lead too far for the scope of this article to categorically enumerate the many improvements and additions in detail leading up to the present magnificent complex of buildings stretching for several blocks in a practically unbroken line along California Avenue (Marshall Boulevard) from 26th Street to "Mud Lake" (west fork of south branch of Chicago River, emptying into Drainage Canal near Kedzie Avenue) and the ramifications westward from the main Administration Building, as also the separate buildings within the great walls, not visible from outside the enclosure and the extensions of the heating, lighting, power, water and sewer systems.

The more important constructive operations may, however, be briefly referred to, stating as a prelude that the original buildings still form part of the main frontage, the pleasing style of architecture of the original administration building having been adhered to in erection of later and more spacious buildings. The original buildings referred to had a frontage of 448 feet. They were remodeled for a time into a residence for the Deputy Superintendent, the Physician and the Matrons. Later on they were again remodeled and at present are occupied by such officials and employees the nature of whose duties necessitates their dwelling on the premises. The officers' dining room and kitchen are also here situated.

Erection of Main Administration Building and Wings

In 1886 and 1887 the City Council granted an appropriation of \$125,000 toward the construction of an additional cell house of three hundred cells and an administration building, the amount of \$166,090 having been asked for. The additional \$41,000 was granted subsequently. The plan suggested by Supt. C. E. Felton and approved by the city engineer, Mr. S. G. Artingstall, was carried out in full. The prison constructed was really much larger than the estimate would cover, but the cost was not larger than anticipated for the proposed structures, as a large portion of the labor was executed by inmates and the cut stone and brick supplied by the institution.

The plans submitted by the city engineer and which, as stated, were adhered to in all details, provided as follows:

"The proposed changes would require the construction of two structures of similar architectural design to the present building, uniting with it at its northerly end--the center one being larger and more imposing than either of the others and to be used chiefly for administrative purposes. The first or central structure should project 103½ feet in front of the easterly line of the present female prison and be two stories high, in rear of which should be a rotunda (octagon), 75 feet by 75 feet, and three stories high, and a wing adjoining same at the westerly end, as hereinafter mentioned, for kitchen,



EXECUTIVE STAFF



DEPARTMENT SUPERVISORS

etc. The second structure should be in appearance almost a duplicate of the present House of Correction, but larger, and united to same by aid of the central structure above described. This would make, as designed, a facade of nearly 1,050 feet, 950 feet of which would be used as prison. There should also be constructed three wings extending west—one to connect with the rotunda in the center of the main building and being 50 feet wide by 295½ feet long, and to be used for kitchen, storerooms, chapel, school room and other purposes; and two wings to connect with prison, one in rear of its northern end and the other midway between same and the structure last above described, each of such wings being 50 feet wide by 308 feet long and to be used as prisons.

"The preceding contemplates a prison of sufficient size, with sufficient divisions, and with all the appointments necessary for the proper classification and care of about 1,700 inmates. A large part of the work of construction—the unskilled labor part—can be done by inmates."

The buildings referred to, with but slight alterations and occasional repairs, *still exist in their entirety*, a monument to the architectural beauty and durability of construction of the time.

The John Worthy School

The John Worthy School was the outgrowth of a plan started in the year 1894 by Superintendent Mark L. Crawford to teach the juveniles committed to the House of Correction, where their education was found to be deficient, and up to the year 1896 classes were held in the chapel under the direction of teachers furnished to the institution by the Board of Education. An appropriation of \$80,000 was made in that year by the Board of Education for the erection of a school building adjoining the institution, and on completion it was named the "John Worthy School," in honor of Mr. John Worthy, member of the Board of Inspectors from July 3rd, 1891, until the time of his death, December 12th, 1894, and deeply interested in all questions pertaining to the correction of wayward boys. He devoted a large share of his time to this subject and was an earnest advocate of all measures to improve conditions then existing and zealous in influencing public sentiment and securing the appropriation necessary for the erection of the school.

The school building was first occupied in November, 1896, and the boys were taken over from the main institution regularly each day to their studies. The housing conditions still remained the same, the boys being confined in the cell houses and subjected to all the rules and regulations in force with our adult population, when, it being apparent that little progress could be accomplished until their complete separation was secured, the City Council in 1897 appropriated the sum of \$50,000 for the erection of a cell house adjoining the school and entirely removed from the adult portion of the institution.

This cell house was completed on July 1st, 1899, when the Juvenile Act went into effect. All the boys under 16 years of age were then transferred from the main institution to the cell house in the John Worthy School, so that the law was complied with and the complete separation so much desired was secured.

It must be remembered that prior to July, 1899, the boys were committed by the police justices on petty fines, running from \$1 to \$100, which, if not paid, were served out at the rate of 50 cents per day. The Juvenile Act abolished all this, and since it went into effect boys were committed on an indefinite sentence, their release depending upon their own conduct, general behavior, progress in studies and the environments or home surroundings their parents or guardians could provide for the boys upon their release.

The educational department of the John Worthy School was under the control of the Board of Education, represented by a principal and nine assistants, including one lady teacher for the boys in the primary grade, at first, later on an equal division of male and female teachers was the rule, while the care, discipline and safe keeping of the boys were vested in the officials of the House of Correction, with a day force of three officers and four matrons and a night force of four officers. The regular school day (five days a week) consisted of two sessions: 9 until 12 and 1 until 4, two hours being devoted to manual training and four hours to academic studies.

The boys arose at 6:30 A. M. and retired at 8:15 P. M. in the winter and in summer arose one-half hour earlier.

In addition to the regular school duties, all the boys who were able were taught to assist in the details of dining room, kitchen and dormitory work, being assigned by their captains in regular order.

A daily drill was also held, while once a week all the boys were drilled collectively. Calisthenic exercises were likewise a feature.

The method of confinement of boys in cells was discontinued one month after being instituted, and dormitories were established in the wide corridors in the cell house and in other portions of the newly erected building, as it was found that vicious practices on the part of some of the boys were quite common, and in addition thereto, the terror and despair of eight and ten-year-old delinquents on being placed behind the bars was such as to justify abolishing their use. Boys in the schools who had been there about a year, and who had reached the limit of the school's educational facilities—whose home environments were such that it was unwise to return them there, were paroled to the Superintendent and employment secured for them, they leaving here each morning and returning after their work was done, and their evening hours and Sundays were filled in with proper recreation. Their actions and general conduct were looked after, and they were encouraged to continue and progress in their respective lines of employment.

Comparatively few proved recreant to their trust—quit their positions, went to roaming the streets, and were picked up and recommitted to the insti-

tution. The others worked along, saved their earnings and in from two to four months homes were secured for them, either with relatives or with friends, who, noting the progress and improved conduct of the boys, were glad to afford them a home, from which they submitted monthly reports to the Superintendent. He aided them in securing employment, and getting a start towards a manly, useful life, but for lack of proper accommodations was unable to pursue this plan as fully as desired.

Securing Homes for Dependent Boys

Prominent citizens took up this line of work. Special mention should be made of the efforts of the well known philanthropist, Colonel George Fabyan of Geneva, who in August 1903 at his own expense fitted up a large dormitory, kitchen, dining room, club room, etc., occupying two floors of a downtown office building, and organized what was known as the "Junior Business Club," composed of boys without homes or friends, who, after a period spent in the school were by their progress in studies and general deportment entitled to release. Colonel Fabyan was appointed honorary parole agent. He secured employment for quite a number of boys and gave them a temporary home. The boys were under supervision at all times while in the club, and libraries, music, manual training work on a limited scale, instruction in stenography, typewriting and telegraphy were provided to fill in the boys' evenings and Sundays. Boys who kept steadily at work and conducted themselves properly, after a period of six months or more were entitled to draw whatever money remained to their credit and received a full discharge, making their home in such proper place as they might select, or change employment as desired. The plan worked well and was continued for some time.

The work done by Mr. Albert Detloff of Elmhurst, Ill., in securing homes for dependent boys among the farmers, and exercising a fatherly supervision over them, was carried on for years with good results. His work attracted the attention of the Court, who commended him on several occasions, which commendation has invariably brought credit to the management of the school, and he was appointed honorary parole agent.

A report was also submitted each month to the Superintendent by all the school teachers, matrons and officers, each of whom was charged with learning the facts pertaining to each boy's commitment, his family connections, general disposition, progress and behavior while in their particular charge, from which a report was compiled and forwarded to the Judge of the Juvenile Court, in whose jurisdiction the boys were. Upon this report depended largely the boy's chances of being paroled.

That the original policies established for the management of the school were approved and continued by later administrations is evidenced by the following excerpts from the seventh annual report of the John Worthy School:

"There has been no material change in our methods of governing the boys, though in some directions the efficiency of the service has been improved. The

company system still prevails, as it is proving satisfactory, particularly now, when we can grade each company more closely. Our discipline is rigid but kind. Obedience, cleanliness and neatness are insisted on at all times. Our boys are always under the eye of an officer or matron, and we try in every way possible to appeal to and develop the best that is in them, with the hope that sooner or later persistent effort in this direction must produce good results.

"Besides the many boys released to their relatives last year, a number were placed in good homes, and in almost every case they have proven themselves honest and trustworthy, and in many ways have shown their appreciation of the benefit received here. On several occasions also boys in the school who stood well in their reports have been allowed to go to the funerals of relatives and to visit their parents on Sunday unattended, and in every instance they have returned promptly at the hour designated, thankful for the confidence placed in them.

"Our playground is in fine shape, affording the boys ample opportunity in seasonable weather for baseball, football, and other healthy, invigorating games, and in summer when the weather is warm enough, they have the benefit of a plunge into the swimming pool. In winter they enjoy skating, sledding and snowballing, and when the weather is unfavorable the drill hall is utilized for basketball, indoor baseball, competitive company drills, etc., to work off their surplus energy and to develop brawn and muscle."

This report would not be complete without calling attention to the first judges of the Juvenile Court, the Hon. Richard S. Tuthill, now deceased, and the Hon. Julian W. Mack, also the Hon. Timothy D. Hurley, Chief Probation officer (now Judge of the Superior Court,) who interpreted the various provisions of the Juvenile Act since its inception. The consideration, thoughtfulness and the many valuable suggestions they have tendered on frequent visits to the school have been important factors in the work of redeeming wayward boys and helped the school officials over many difficulties.

That the efforts of the many worthy officials, judges, teachers, matrons, philanthropists and others who assisted in the good work bore splendid fruit is shown by the fact that many prominent young business men of Chicago (far more than the average citizen would imagine) could refer to the efforts made in their behalf and the excellent schooling they received at the John Worthy School as the foundation of their success. In some instances, of course, it was a case of "love's labor lost," but a properly managed boys' reformatory is the salvation of many a wayward lad, and the school amply proved it.

In October, 1915, the John Worthy Manual Training School for Boys was discontinued and the few boys that remained were removed to the new Chicago and Cook County School at Riverside, Ill. The buildings were then remodeled and were for some time used as an Emergency Hospital and prisoners were received there through the Police Department without mitti-



GROUP OF OFFICERS



NIGHT DETAIL

mus, when the urgency of their cases showed that they required immediate attention; or in cases where life was at stake, they were admitted and the legal formalities complied with later.

The buildings are vacant at the time of writing this treatise, but will undoubtedly soon be slightly remodeled and used for the City Emergency Hospital. They are far too valuable to remain vacant and idle for any length of time.

The passing of the John Worthy School was at the time deeply deplored by judges, officials, philanthropists, social workers, civic and charity organizations and thousands of citizens, who knew the far-reaching beneficial results obtained by this great school and juvenile reformatory.

The fact remained, however, that it was an affiliated institute of the Bridewell and public sentiment had long decreed that juveniles should be sent to a separate school, or reformatory, remote from the contaminating influence of older offenders. Then, too, the Board of Inspectors had for a long time urged the commitment of boys from the Juvenile Court to the State Institution at St. Charles, or to some new reformatory located in Cook County. The City of Chicago for years had been burdened with the care of these commitments, which was properly the duty of the State. The advent of the great new Chicago and Cook County School for Boys solved the problem in the interest of all concerned. Pending erection and completion of this new Chicago and Cook County School for Boys, juvenile offenders had been sent in increasing numbers to the St. Charles School for Boys and but few to the John Worthy School, so that when the transfer of boys to the new school took place there were, as has been stated above, only few left.

Inasmuch as the last principal of the John Worthy School, Mr. O. J. Milliken, was entrusted with the management of the Chicago and Cook County School for Boys, it may confidently be stated that a great school and reformatory did not really cease to exist, but became merged into a larger successor.

Filling and Grading Outer Park

In 1898 Supt. Adolph Sturm, who, by the way, was one of the strongest advocates of the Dormitory system for boys, as opposed to the Cell system, conceived the idea of filling in the low ground between the northern part of the main buildings and California Avenue by utilizing excavated material from the not far distant Drainage Canal. The Board of Inspectors approved the plan and the Drainage Board agreed to the proposition. Accordingly a narrow gauge track was laid from the Drainage Canal into the Bridewell grounds and many hundreds of dump cars of clay and top soil were dumped into the grounds. California Avenue was brought up to grade in the same manner.

The center of the area in the outer park in front of the school building was not filled in, but was slightly excavated, a six-inch water main from the 26th Street pipe line was extended into the excavation and the beautiful

little lake formed that adds to its usefulness by furnishing the institution's ice in winter.

The slope of the ground permitted the making of an artificial brook, lined with boulders, flowing the entire length of the institution, connecting with a smaller lake to the south and finally emptying into the river ("Mud Lake") and thence into the Drainage Canal.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the lakes have been stocked with game fish.

Removal of Cell Block from School Building to North Cell House

In 1902 an appropriation was secured enabling the removal of the block of steel cells from the John Worthy School, adding them as an extension to the nearby North Cell House of the Main Institution.

The removal of this cell block in its entirety was a noteworthy piece of engineering. It necessitated the tearing out of numerous walls and shoring up of buildings, the moving of the great steel cell block, weighing about 850 tons, a distance of several hundred feet, adjusting it to a nicety adjoining the old cells, erecting a building 34 feet high, 110 feet long and 50 feet wide to enclose the block of cells and make proper connection with the North Cell House. The heating, lighting, water and sewer systems were properly extended. The North Cell House was increased in length to 360 feet and contained 434 cells, the added ones having modern lavatory and toilet improvements.

The building in the Boys' Department was changed into one large dormitory, new cement floors laid and a new system of heating and ventilating installed. The capacity of the school was increased to accommodate 400 boys.

The addition of the cells to the Main Institution also enabled the doing away with the placing of more than one prisoner in a cell, a desirable physical and moral consideration.

Stone Quarry and Crusher

In 1901 the managing body of the Institution reached the conclusion that the subsoil in this locality was underlaid with a strata of limestone. An imaginary line drawn from the several large quarries and limestone kilns some distance northeast of this institution to the large quarries in the Hawthorne region to the southwest, crossed at, or near, the site of the House of Correction. Borings were accordingly made in the pit from which the clay for the manufacture of brick had been taken and which had reached a depth of 25 feet. At a depth of only 8 feet below the level where clay had been removed, or 33 feet from top soil, the strata of limestone was reached.

Thus was an ideal prison industry discovered and steps were at once taken to remove top soil and clay from an adequate area and quarry stone. In the following year work had progressed sufficiently to warrant erection of a stone crusher with a capacity of 100 yards a day, with the necessary screens, bins, etc. Considerable stripping was done and in 1904 the available surface

for quarry had already reached an area of 275 feet square and was rapidly increasing. The value of a city owned limestone quarry was apparent and an appropriation of \$21,800.00 was granted that year by the City Council for a new stone crushing plant. Plans were prepared for a suitable building, contracts awarded and two No. 5 Gates crushers added to the small No. 2 crusher already in use. The capacity was then several hundred cubic yards of crushed stone per day. The quarry was further equipped with a steam drill and a brick blacksmith shop. An up-to-date house for storing dynamite was built of brick, with compartments and facilities for keeping the temperature at such a point as to prevent freezing, which is most essential in handling dynamite in cold weather. Considerable general repairs and improvements were made in 1910 on the Crusher Building and machinery. New screens were installed, two new smokestacks erected over the boiler room, new corrugated iron roof placed on engine and boiler room, etc.

Since then the old incline hoist was replaced by an adequate steel elevator, a No. 3 McCully crusher installed to replace the old No. 2 Gates crusher and sundry other repairs and improvements made so as to modernize the quarry and crusher plant.

It is hoped that the contemplated further enlargement will soon become a reality, as the present capacity of the plant is far from supplying the requirements of the Bureau of Streets.

Women's Dormitory

The most important improvement for many years was the erection of the "New Women's Building," begun July 5th, 1905, and completed, barring some details in equipment, on October 17th, 1906, when the female inmates were transferred from the old quarters to the new.

Thus was finally secured the separate adequate home for female offenders so long desired.

Delivery of structural and architectural steel and iron by the Champion Iron Co., of Kenton, Ohio, the lowest responsible bidder, on their contract of \$22,565.00, and of the steel, metal and other material for skylight and slate roofing by Knisely Bros., on their contract of \$4,938.00, was delayed, or the structure would have been completed several months earlier. Contracts for furnishing of the material for the numerous component structural requirements for this large modern structure were properly executed. Most of the labor and much of the building material was, as usual in the construction of the institution's buildings, furnished by the House of Correction.

The building was remodeled to some extent in 1908, so as to conform with the new main entrance on the east front, the original entrance having been on the northern front. A conservative estimate places its value at \$125,000.

In its present shape it is a handsome structure externally and in its internal arrangement the most advanced and humane ideas in regard to the

comfort, health and safety of the inmates are carried out. The cell house in the central main structure, 203x51 feet, the rotunda being in the center, is three stories high and contains 198 cells. The east wing, 131x40 feet, is two stories, in which are located the Receiving Room, Offices, Baths, Clothes Bunker, etc., on the first floor, and the Hospital and Chapel on the second floor.

In the west wing, which is 161x40 feet, the Laundry occupies the entire ground floor and the Dining Room and Sewing Room the floor above.

The building was planned and fortunately is so located as to entirely separate the women occupants from the main institution, although the building line conforms with the front of the other imposing structures of which it forms a continuation or component part. The gap between it and the southern end of the South Cell House is filled with an appropriate wall, with a large gate known as "South Gate" the main gateway to the inner enclosure.

A spacious area has been reserved as garden and recreation for use of female inmates.

In the days of old the women were engaged in various pursuits, principally in caning chair seats. In recent years they do the laundry work for the Police Department and various institutions under jurisdiction of the Health Department, for instance, the Contagious Disease Hospital, the Iroquois Memorial Hospital, Bathhouses, etc. Laundry work is also done occasionally for other City Departments.

Care of Juvenile Female Offenders

Having no facilities for the detention and care of the increasing number of juvenile female offenders, the Board of Inspectors in the year 1903, in accordance with the provisions of the State law on the subject, designated two institutions as Houses of Shelter of the House of Correction, viz: the House of Good Shepherd, at Hill and Orleans Streets, and the Erring Women's Refuge for Reform, at 5024 Indiana Avenue, the latter institution now called The Chicago Home for Girls.

These two institutions, by reason of long experience and proper facilities, were in every way competent to properly care for this class of offenders and their work is well and favorably known to a large part of the community. It had been the custom for years to commit girls to both these institutions under a mittimus of the House of Correction, and when habeas corpus proceedings had been started, the girls were invariably released, as neither of these institutions had been authorized to detain persons. This action of the Board legalized commitments, placed the institutions under the jurisdiction of this Board of Inspectors and enabled transfers for the greater reformation and care of persons committed.

Brick Wall

A notable improvement was the erection in 1903 and 1904 of the great brick enclosing wall around the west half of the institution, all but the south-



MEDICAL STAFF



ENGINEERING STAFF

ern front, which was protected by the river, the original similar wall, built in 1874, having enclosed only the eastern half.

The new 18 foot wall, 20 inches thick, continuing from the west end of the old wall, on 26th Street, from Francisco Avenue to Sacramento Avenue and then south for a distance equivalent to several blocks on Sacramento Avenue, was laid on a 4½ foot deep concrete foundation, the space between pilasters is 19 feet, and the concrete coping, made at the institution, surmounts the top of the wall, which is finished off with four guard's towers and two gateways, all being of the most substantial build and pleasing architecture.

The erection of this wall had become imperative in order to protect the institution farm, the quarry, crusher buildings, brick machine building, brick yard, garbage crematory and other buildings, all of which were outside of the old enclosure, and also to enable closer and easier supervision of the inmates at work in this section.

In order to present a solid front along the 26th Street side, it was necessary to remove the railroad track and to bring the switch in from the west, necessitating 400 feet of additional track and a half mile of switches to the new stone crushing plant.

In 1907 an 18 foot brick wall was built from the east line of the Woman's Building to the Dog Pound, a distance of 1,120 feet, which forms the south wall and makes a complete enclosure of the institution grounds. It is parallel with and 25 feet from the dock line of the river. Owing to the fact that several hundred feet of this wall was built over ground that had been covered with garbage, it was necessary to make a foundation of concrete 20 feet deep in places. Two hundred feet of the wall is supported by arches built in the foundation, extending from pilaster to pilaster, the lowest point of which is not less than 20 feet. The dimensions of the pilasters are 4 feet by 9 feet at the base, and taper to 24 inches at the top of foundation, and are 20 feet apart. The wall is finished off with four guard towers, and two arches are built in the wall for gateways, in case at any time it becomes expedient to enter the institution from docks that may be built.

Barn and Garage

During the fall of 1907 work was commenced on a new brick barn and before the end of the year it was enclosed. The City Architect submitted the plans, but the work was done entirely by the inmates of the Institution. All the material except the lumber and structural iron was taken from the products of the Institution. The building is 241 feet long. The portion used as a stable is 34 by 95 feet, two stories high, and contains 40 single and 6 box stalls. The upper story is properly fitted up for storing grain and a hayloft. The wagon shed is one story high, 48 by 96 feet. In this section there is installed a hot water heater, and at the east end of the room there is partitioned off a harness room, an office and a lavatory. There

is also a wash room with all conveniences for washing vehicles. Concrete floors are laid throughout the entire first floor. The building is located in the southeast corner of what is called the brick yard, and is parallel lengthwise with the new south wall. It was necessary to do considerable filling in order to bring the ground up to grade, to build a macadam road from Tower No. 2 to the main entrance of the wagon shed and along the north side of the stable to the west end. A system of drainage was laid out, which drains that portion of the yard where the barn is located, and brick yard as well. The building of this barn was a much needed improvement, and especially creditable, for the reason that all the work was done by the inmates. No mechanics were employed to superintend the work. The guards detailed to look after the men acted in the capacity of mechanical superintendents as well.

The old brick barn building, a relic of years gone by, was remodeled for use as a storeroom and cement shop.

As the teams and carts of the old days are being replaced by modern motor trucks, the barn is slowly but surely changing into a garage. At the time of writing this rambling resume, there are only six institution horses left, but the stalls are available for horses from the Police and Fire Departments sent to the House of Correction for disposal.

The Institution now has one Federal truck of 1½ tons, one Master truck of 2 tons, one Master truck of 5 tons, one Kissell truck of 5 tons, two Packard trucks of 3 tons each, and three trucks assembled from the discarded material in the Junk yard. The trucks are used for delivery of brick, stone and other products, also to transport material to and from the House of Correction Farm Colony, to carry inmates detailed for street cleaning, snow shoveling, collecting junk material from City Departments, etc., etc.

Erection of West Cell House

During the year 1908 there was an appropriation of \$40,000 made for construction of a new cell house on the most modern lines. On October 12, 1908, the work on the new cell house was commenced. There was only about \$7,500 of this appropriation used during that year, and upon the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the balance of this \$40,000 was transferred to the 1909 account, and an additional appropriation of \$20,000 was made to complete the new building. At the close of the year 1909, however, it was very evident that these two amounts would not be quite sufficient to accomplish the purpose, and an additional appropriation of \$10,000 was asked for the year 1910, making a total of \$70,000 in all, to complete a building, the most conservative estimate of the value of which would not be less than \$225,000.

All the brick work and concrete work was done without the employment of other than prison labor, a reminder of the value of the products of the Institution and how Institutional labor can be utilized in the construction of new buildings.

The City Architect was asked for a preliminary estimate of the value of this building, including the tunnel connecting it with the engine room. While he had not at the first of the year submitted actual figures estimating the valuation, he did not hesitate to fix it approximately at \$250,000. Based upon estimates made by others it could not be less than \$225,000.

Using the above as a basis, attention is called to the earnings of the Institution in the construction of this building. Up to December 31st, 1908, there was expended for the purchase of material \$7,501.06; during the year 1909, in payment on contracts and purchase of material, there was used \$29,707.66, leaving a balance on contracts and for purchase of material to be paid during the year 1910, of \$32,791.28. Taking the total of these three amounts from the estimated valuation leaves a balance of \$155,000 to be allowed for the products of the Institution and Institutional labor. Eighty per cent of the work on the building was done prior to the 1st of January, 1910; that would allow us as earnings up to that time \$124,000. Fifteen per cent of this, or \$18,600 should be credited to the earnings of 1908. This will leave \$105,400 representing the earnings during the year 1909, and a balance of \$31,000 for the work accomplished during the year 1910.

Contracts were let for furnishing material, etc., as follows: Furnishing and erecting structural iron and steel, \$24,997.00; sheet metal work, \$1,947.00; for the composition roofing, \$633.00; for automatic electrical compression water system, \$1,084.00; for plumbing material, \$7,400.00; for plumbing fixtures, \$8,684.00; metal lathing and steel studding, \$2,167.24; cement (under quarterly contracts), \$6,423.44.

The balance of the money appropriated for new construction was used in the purchase of lumber, hardware, paints and oils, lime and stucco, sand, sewer pipe, radiators, pipe covering, terra cotta, glass, cornice material and an allowance to the City Architect in preparing plans and specifications and furnishing Superintendent of Construction when needed.

The West Cell House is 50 feet wide by 250 feet long, containing a main floor and three galleries. There are 334 cells in all, each cell is 7x9 feet, has a window 2x4 feet and is equipped with a water closet and a lavatory. Every cell receives the sunlight sometime during the day.

The floor space in the center of this building is 27 feet wide and 226 feet long, which is utilized as a dining room for the inmates who occupy cells in the building. This space is well lighted and ventilated from the skylight. Feeding prisoners outside of cells is conceded by everyone to be of the greatest importance.

California Avenue Macadamized

Owing to the fact that the West Chicago Park Board had completed Marshall boulevard, which parallels California avenue in front of the Institution, it was deemed necessary to macadamize the avenue in order to make a

fit comparison with the boulevard and add to the general appearance of the well kept lawn and parks of the Institution. As the City Street Department was not prepared to make the improvement at once, it was decided to have the inmates do the work, and furnish the material out of the products of the Institution as far as possible, and pay for the balance out of the regular appropriations for the year. So on the 5th day of July, 1907, the work was commenced, and before the first of November the 1,400 feet of roadway between Twenty-sixth street and the river was complete, and a concrete safety wall built across the street at the river bank. The Board of Local Improvements kindly furnished a plan embracing a main sewer from Twenty-sixth street to the river, with cross drains, catch basins and manholes, which, when carried out, made a splendid system of drainage. The curb and gutters were laid in accordance with city specifications and compare with those laid with the asphalt pavement north of Twenty-sixth street. The ditch on the east side of the street was filled to grade and leveled off with black dirt taken from the Institution yard. The crushed stone used for filling in the roadway was the product of the House of Correction quarry, and made the finish of an improvement which is a credit to the city, especially because of the fact that it was accomplished at so small a cost and that the work was done entirely by inmates of the Institution, and not an escape made during the progress of the work.

Ornamental Front Fence

The dilapidated condition of the old wire and wooden post fence surrounding the front lawn made it necessary to replace it with a new one in 1911. The improvements made by the West Park Commission on the boulevard in front of the House of Correction property and the splendid condition of the House of Correction grounds made it a matter of importance to erect an appropriate appearing as well as a substantial iron and concrete fence. It was also necessary to consider the expense, as it would require a stretch of 1,800 feet of fence to enclose the grounds. Inasmuch as the products of the Institution could be used to a greater extent in concrete construction than in any other, it was decided to adopt a plan calling for that style of construction.

It was also necessary to replace the old brick sidewalk along the entire front of the Institution with a new one, so the plan provided for a walk to be laid at the same time the fence was built. Work was commenced on same during July, 1911, and by the time frost interfered, more than half the fence including both gateways and a gate lodge and walk, were completed. All the labor was performed by the inmates. Contract was awarded to F. P. Smith Wire & Iron Works to furnish iron for the pickets and construction of the two large gates, which were made entirely of iron. The cost of the above was \$1,691.00. A concrete foundation was laid below the frost line, alongside which were placed conduits for electric light wires as well as the telephone wires, at that time strung on poles from 26th Street to the main office building.



SUPERVISING MATRONS (WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT)



BASEBALL TEAM

The plan also called for electric lights along 26th Street and California Avenue every seventy feet. Permission was given by the Board of Lincoln Park Commissioners to use the design adopted by them for the electric light posts, which calls for a twenty inch globe at the top. The Superintendent of Lincoln Park was kind enough to lend the forms built by them and used in their manufacture, which is of concrete. The two extra large posts at each gateway are equipped with four lights each. This system of lighting, together with the fence, adds greatly to the appearance of the grounds.

Engine and Boiler Room Buildings

Of the original Engine and Boiler Room erected in 1871, and which was added as a component part to the great South Cell House later on, together with other adjoining buildings, only the large brick smoke stack remains intact as originally built. It is situated a few feet from the Cell House wall and is being used as an exhaust ventilator for the nearby Hospital and North Cell House. It performs this purpose perfectly.

The main part of the present Engine and Boiler Room dates from 1887, when many of the larger institution buildings were erected.

In 1909 there was built an addition to the main engine room 25 feet wide and 50 feet long with a shelter shed at the west entrance 9 feet by 12 feet the floor space in this addition to be used as a tin and machine shop. There was also built a wall 14 feet high to strengthen the old partition wall between the engine room and the coal shed. The old wall had cracked and had been forced in about 12 inches by the weight of coal piled against it.

Equipment

In 1906 there was added to the central power house equipment one new tubular boiler 66 inches in diameter and 16 feet long, also one McMillan furnace and one Ball engine of the newest design. Also a new iron water tank 42 inches in diameter and 12 feet long to take the place of the old one which had been in use so many years and was completely worn out. Although in the year 1907, the boilers in the main engine room were overhauled, practically all the tubes and mud drums being taken out and replaced by new ones, this promised only temporary relief and efforts to obtain an appropriation for new boilers were begun. The old tubes when taken out were used in building a fence around the west and north bank of the stone quarry, making about 600 feet of a good, substantial safeguard.⁴

At the beginning of the year 1909 an appropriation was made by the City Council of \$10,000.00 for the purpose of installing two new boilers to take the

place of some of the old ones that had been in use in the Institution for more than 20 years prior to that date. Contract was let to Gallaher & Speck on the 21st day of August, 1909, to install two 250 H. P. Keeler Water Tube Boilers, to be equipped with the Greene Chain Grate Stokers, for \$9,298.00; the Institution doing all of the brick and foundation work required, under the supervision of a superintendent furnished by the Keeler Boiler Company. Four of the old boilers were taken out and the new ones installed in their place. One new engine and dynamo were also installed in the same year.

Two new batteries of water-tube boilers rated at 250 H. P. each, were installed in 1910 to replace the other old boilers that were condemned more than a year prior to that time. This gave the Institution a power plant that will supply its wants for many years for lighting, heating and power.

The Crusher and Brick Machine are run by a 150 Horse Power Corliss Engine and two 100 H. P. Boilers, this department having its own Engine and Boiler Room, built in 1905.

Chief Engineer

Mention should be made of the fact that Mr. Robert Calladine, Chief Engineer, resigned his position in November, 1918, after 44 years of faithful and meritorious services, although still in perfect physical and mental vigor and requested by the Board to remain at his post. Mr. Calladine had decided to retire to private life and devote his full time to his hobby of gardening, raising poultry, etc. at his suburban estate in Austin.

Other Improvements

In the evolution of so extensive an Institution as the Chicago House of Correction, from the comparatively primitive original buildings to the present magnificent structures, a great number of smaller constructive improvements were necessary, too numerous to describe in detail. Simply this mention shall therefore be made of the grading, filling and leveling of grounds, the building of roads and sidewalks, the extension of the water mains, sewer system, conduits and tunnels for steam pipes, telephone and electric wiring, switch tracks and scales, erection of Ice Houses, Greenhouses, Bakery building and Addition, Printing Shop and Annex, Pottery Shop, Work Shops, Cement Retaining Walls in Stone Quarry, Brick Sheds, Coal Bins, etc. etc.

The front view of the Institution as seen from the broad expanse of Marshall Boulevard and California Avenue, practically parallel boulevards, showing the great ornamental iron and concrete fence, the spacious lawn and parks, small lakes, brook, artistic bridges, and the great buildings of castellated gothic architecture, overgrown with ivy, is imposing. It is one of the sights of Chicago.

A Few Statistics and Items of General Historical Interest

Area of House of Correction Grounds,	-	-	-	60 acres
Area of the Farm Colony at Willow Springs,	-	-	-	371.8 acres

Number of inmates received from 1872 to 1921, inclusive,	441,782
Number of noon rations served from 1872 to 1921, inclusive,	18,998,647

Largest number of inmates May 15th, 1915, to wit:

Men,	2,580	} 2,813
Women,	172	
Boys,	61	

Capacity of Cell Houses in 1921: (Allowing cell to each inmate)

North Cell House,	434	} 1,606
South Cell House,	640	
West Cell House,	334	
Women's Dormitory,	198	

Capacity of Hospital, beds, 60.

Average period of detention (in 1921):
54 days.

This figure could be accepted as the average for a number of years past.

The original water supply of the Institution was furnished by an artesian well. In 1878 water mains connecting with the 8-inch wooden water main in Twenty-sixth Street were laid. Since then the water and sewer systems were rapidly and continuously improved and extended, being now adequate for all purposes, and valued in the last inventory at \$50,000.00.

Small Pox Hospital

In 1873 the City Council set apart five acres of the land of the Institution for hospital purposes for small pox patients. At that time this part of the city, as has been mentioned elsewhere in this report, was merely unoccupied prairie, which fact, and the infrequency of the disease then occurring in the city, prevented serious objection being urged to such use of the land. A few

years later, however, a great change had taken place and the avenues leading, from the center of the city to the hospital began to be crowded with factories, lumber yards, stores and residences, and thousands of citizens were brought into contact with vehicles containing patients en route for the hospital. Besides, the hospital had in it at times more than a hundred patients, and the great danger of contagion caused the City Physician, others of the medical profession and the Board of Inspectors to strongly urge the removal of the "pest house," as it was called, to some other site, as early as 1881. It was years later, however, when serious harm had actually resulted and the menace had become so great as to force action, before the removal was finally made possible by the erection of the Isolation Hospital at Lawndale Avenue and Thirty-first Street in the year 1896.

The aid of the City Fire Department was thereupon invoked to burn the old pest house to the ground.

In 1898 it was decided to utilize the foundation of the old hospital and to have a house built thereon where the gardener of the Institution could live and properly superintend the working of the farm, while acting at the same time as watchman to prevent the systematic robbing of farm products by midnight marauders.

The house was built with Institution material at a comparatively slight cost, and was used by the gardener of the Institution for about seven years. The building of the great outer wall around the west half of the grounds then rendered its further use unnecessary and the old pest house and gardener's house are now only memories.

Garbage Crematory

In 1900 a crematory was built to consume all garbage and refuse of the Institution and to effect a sanitary disposition of the same. This garbage incinerator, built according to the plans of a well known engineer, Mr. Walter Wright, proved a great success and was found to be more than ample for the needs of the House of Correction. Arrangements were accordingly made with the City Street Cleaning Department and the waste products of adjoining wards were satisfactorily disposed of.

The large Municipal Reduction Plant was erected on the Institution grounds about eight years ago to dispose of the City's garbage, and considerable fruits and vegetables discarded on the South Water street market. The plant was recently closed, as all garbage at present is sent to main reduction plant at 39th and Iron streets.

Dog Pound

Objection having been made to the location of the old City Dog Pound, the Board of Inspectors on May 1st, 1903, granted permission for the erection of a new one on the extreme southwest corner of the Institution's grounds. A model Dog Pound, largely built with Institution labor and ma-



THE OLD "BLACK MARIA"



RECEIVING ROOM

terial, was completed in six weeks and turned over to the Police Department, which is charged with its administration. It is said by those familiar with similar institutions throughout the country to have no superior of its kind, and for such materials and labor as were furnished by the House of Correction, cost only \$2,500.00. The Dog Pound is also, if occasion requires, used for impounding lost and trespassing cattle, sheep and horses.

Discontinuation of Lockstep, Etc.

Believing it unnecessary to continue the old-time lockstep, which had been in vogue for many years, it being deemed of too harsh a penal character and of degrading and humiliating effect, the Board of Inspectors abolished its use in July, 1901, and in lieu thereof substituted a more or less military step, three paces apart. This has since worked very well, and the greater freedom permitted by it and the encouragement to self-respect is appreciated by the inmates and has obviated many petty annoyances and difficulties that formerly existed among the men. Besides the lockstep all the old-time severe punishments and forms of discipline which tend to prompt a feeling of degradation on the part of the inmates, such as dark cells, striped uniforms, ball and chain, shackles, etc., had been abolished before the year 1902.

Original Industries

The original Industries of the Institution and the only ones for quite a number of years were brick making, stocking making and cane seating. The labor of the inmates was also furnished to contractors in many lines of endeavor, such as making Door Mats and Rugs, Wicker Chairs, Baskets, Bottle and Jug Covering, Brooms, Brushes, etc., when the opportunity for so doing presented itself. Peddling out the services of the inmates at 25c to 35c a day and obliging them to complete a daily task as marked out by a contractor, was, of course, an unsatisfactory system, but conditions at that period necessitated same. Employment had to be found for the inmates and a revenue to the Institution was desirable in order to reduce operating expenses. In the selection of prison industries the sensitiveness of labor organizations was always kept in view by the Board of Inspectors, and earnest endeavors made not to compete with outside labor to any appreciable degree.

Recent legislation abolishing prison labor under outside contracts has resulted in clearing the situation. The last two shops that remained of the old contract system were abolished in 1914. The House of Correction at present is carrying on its numerous industries for the benefit of the City, County and State, as intended by the law, selling only a very small portion of its product to outsiders in lines where outside labor cannot supply the demand, and where tolerated by the labor element.

Omnibus

The transportation of offenders to the House of Correction for forty years from its inception, that is from 1871 until 1911, was by omnibus drawn by a four-horse team.

This vehicle, popularly known as the "Black Maria," made daily gathering trips to the Harrison Street, the Desplaines Street and the Maxwell Street Police Stations, the other Stations sending their quota of offenders to these three gathering stations. When too late for the bus, and in emergency cases, offenders were taken by patrol wagon directly to the House of Correction.

In the year 1911 it became necessary to replace the old bus—which, since replacing a former smaller bus, had rendered service for many years—with a new one. Instead of a new team-drawn vehicle, which would have cost about \$2,500.00, it was decided to purchase an up-to-date auto bus for \$4,800.00, from the Western Motor Car Co., the covered body being an additional expenditure, it being figured that the difference in cost of maintenance in favor of the latter, justified the additional expenditure, while the convenience and rapidity of movement would be greatly enhanced.

In August, 1918, another change was made. Supt. Joseph Siman suggested that the cost of transportation of offenders and maintenance of the bus should rightfully be borne by the Courts, instead of the House of Correction. This was adjudged proper by all officials interested, and by mutual agreement bailiffs from the Municipal Court took temporary charge of the House of Correction bus pending purchase of a new Court bus. A large new auto bus, called the Municipal Bus, under jurisdiction of the Chief Bailiff of the Municipal Court now brings the principal daily quota of offenders to the Institution every afternoon. Others are also brought at different times of the day by patrol wagon, or ambulance.

Definition of "Capital Account" Industries

In 1914 the City Council granted an appropriation of \$10,000.00 known as "House of Correction Capital Account" for the operation of certain industries here, it being the intention that the profits arising from the operation of such industries after covering the cost of maintenance, were to be set aside for a fund to support deserving families of the inmates. This was following out the recommendation of the Board of Inspectors and the Committee on Finance. An elaborate system to carry out the idea was evolved, but before the plan could be put into effect, the Corporation Counsel, on investigation of the matter, rendered an opinion that the plan was unlawful on the ground that the Council has no authority to appropriate funds for any other than corporate purposes.

The profits are now drawn against, under authority of the City Council to cover expenditures as far as practicable, including salaries of quite a number of the guards, thus relieving to that extent appropriations from the Corporate Fund for the maintenance of the Institution.

Value of Real Estate, Buildings and Sundry Property, 1921

Administration Building.....	\$ 35,000 00
Octagon Building (Kitchen, Chapel, etc.).....	36,000 00
Octagon Building Annex (Shop purposes, Deputy's Office).....	37,500 00
North Cell House.....	120,000 00
South Cell House.....	140,000 00
West Cell House.....	225,000 00
Woman's Building.....	125,000 00
Storeroom and Carpenter Shop Building.....	5,000 00
Main Power House and Addition, including Boilers, Engines, and Permanent Improvements.....	118,000 00
"L" Factory Building.....	30,000 00
Bakery Building and Plant.....	7,000 00
Printing Shop.....	4,000 00
Ice Houses and Cooling Rooms.....	10,000 00
Warehouses.....	2,500 00
Stone Crusher Plant.....	25,000 00
Brick Yards.....	15,000 00
Quarry.....	25,000 00
Barn.....	25,000 00
Green Houses.....	4,000 00
Parks, Fences and Permanent Garden Improvements.....	15,000 00
Steam Heating System.....	40,000 00
Electric Lighting System.....	20,000 00
Water and Sewer System.....	50,000 00
Railroad Sidings, Switches and Track Scales.....	10,000 00
Enclosing Walls, Towers, Gates, etc.....	60,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,184,000 00
Manual Training and Hospital (School) Buildings....	\$15,000 00
Hospital Dormitory Building	50,000 00
Hospital Ward	25,000 00
Gymnasium and Shop Buildings	20,000 00
Total "Hospital" (Old John Worthy School Buildings).....	<hr/> \$110,000 00
Real Estate Valuation, 60 Acres.....	*\$300,000 00
Sundry Property (Corporate account).....	103,611 28
" " (Capital account).....	32,073 83
	<hr/>
Grand Total.....	\$1,729,685 11
Value of Farm Colony (Real Estate, Buildings and Sundry Property).....	120,733 95

*This valuation was placed on the property years ago. The present value is considerably greater.

OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTION

AND SCOPE OF ITS ACTIVITIES

COMING NOW to the intents and purposes of the act establishing the House of Correction, the aims of the Institution and the scope of its activities, nothing could more clearly cover these points than the excellent report of the Board of Inspectors submitted to Governor Len Small and the City Council for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1921.

This terse and lucid report is therefore here reproduced in full, although some of the data have already been referred to elsewhere in this booklet:

OFFICE OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION, }
CHICAGO, FEB. 1ST, 1922 }

*To His Excellency, Len Small, Governor of Illinois, and to the
Honorable City Council of the City of Chicago.*

GENTLEMEN:—

In compliance with the law, we have the honor to present herewith the Fiftieth Annual Report of the House of Correction for the period ending December 31st, 1921, and attach hereto the reports of the Superintendent and Physician in charge of the Institution. These reports, with numerous statistical and financial statements appended thereto, are self-explanatory and cover the Institution's activities in detail, as usual.

Although the aims of this Institution and the scope of its activities are gradually becoming more familiar to our citizens, evidenced by the fact that many teachers and high school classes, clubs, civic organizations and other similar bodies are visiting us frequently, the general public knows but little about the "Bridewell" other than that it is the city prison or workhouse. It may not be amiss, therefore, through the annual report to give a little historical data and allude in a general way to the industries conducted and to the efforts of the administration in promoting the mental, moral and physical welfare of the inmates.

The Chicago House of Correction was established and is maintained by the City of Chicago in accordance with the provisions of an act of the State Legislature, approved and in force July 1st, 1871. The Institution, at the present time, covers sixty (60) acres of ground, not including the Farm Colony of three hundred seventy-one (371) acres. The total value of the real estate, buildings and equipment of the Main Institution was shown by the



DINING ROOM

WEST CELL HOUSE



last inventory to be \$1,735,576.26. The value of the Farm Colony is \$125,-152.32.

{Persons are committed here for violation of the State Statutes in cases of misdemeanor, and for violation of the City Ordinances.} In the latter case, the fine imposed is worked out at the rate of fifty cents (50) per day; however, the maximum term of imprisonment for failure to pay fine is fixed at six months, and an allowance of three days per month is made for good conduct if the limit of imprisonment is served. A fine of \$100.00 (and one occasionally imposed in certain cases of \$200 00) is equivalent to six months less "good time," unless some "good time" is lost by violation of rules, each infraction of the rules meaning a loss of three (3) days. Payments of balances of fine due at any time, after allowing fifty cents per day for time served, will secure release of inmate. For violation of the State Statutes, a fixed sentence is imposed by the Court, the maximum being one year. For violation of certain sections of the statutes an additional fine may be imposed which, if not paid, may be worked out at the rate of \$1 50 per day, after the term of sentence imposed has been served. The law providing for the allowance of three days per month for good conduct also covers these cases, if confinement is for six months or more. One or more additional sentences may be imposed if the offender is found guilty of several offenses, which sentences may run "consecutively," or "concurrently" at discretion of the court.

Under State authority, the Board of Inspectors also enters into contract, or agreement, with the Government of the United States for the "boarding" of violators of U. S. statutes. The length of sentence, or amount of fine, and the "good time" allowance in these cases vary considerably. Arrangements are made with other town authorities within Cook County, for the boarding of offenders. In the latter case, the term of confinement, allowance for time served and good time allowance, are similar to those imposed or granted by the City Code.

{All inmates who are not incapacitated from work by sickness, disability or old age, are furnished with healthful employment, the principal industries being those that furnish products needed and to be used by the City. For instance, the City uses a great amount of crushed stone in the repair and building of streets. This is quarried, crushed and loaded in the cars on our grounds by inmates at a great saving to the City. They are also engaged in the manufacture of sewer brick used by the City, the clay used in this industry being excavated within the walls of the Institution.}

{We also conduct a printing shop where much of the City's printing is done.}

{The laundry work for the Police and Health Departments is done here at a great advantage to those departments.

{We manufacture house brooms for all City departments, street brooms for the Street Department and other brooms and brushes.}

(Our Pottery Department (flower pots, etc.) is developing into a profitable industry.)

The Junk Yard, operated by us for the City, is at all times a hive of industry.) Here the old and discarded equipment of the various City Departments is sorted, repaired and rehabilitated as far as possible and then disposed of to the best advantage. This industry furnishes work for numerous inmates and undoubtedly adds largely to the earnings of the respective City Departments who supply us with their junk, as the amount allowed them for paper, rags, metal, furniture, heavy equipment, horses and hundreds of other items, enables them to realize far more than under the former method of disposing of it by them individually.

During the past year our Brick Yard turned out 2,300,000 brick and we produced and crushed 21,000 yards of limestone at our quarry.

(We manufacture all clothing, shoes, underwear, etc., that the inmates wear.)

(We make all ration pans, pails, cups and tin ware, also galvanized iron ware used in the Institution.)

(We make all permanent improvements to buildings and grounds as well as do the new construction work.)

Our bakery supplies bread for the Police Department and Health Department.)

In winter we cut our own ice from the large fresh water pond in our grounds, thus effecting a considerable saving for the City. The ice is pure and wholesome and its use is sanctioned by the Department of Health.

(Other industries and pursuits supply abundant work for all.)

During the year ending December 31st, 1921, there were 8,566 commitments to the Institution—(8,092 men and 474 women), as against 4,681 in 1920 and 5,723 in 1919. The great increase is due, principally, to unsettled conditions and lack of employment. In times of plenty and with jobs for everybody, the population of this, as of other similar institutions, decreases appreciably. The daily average number of inmates for 1921 was 1,302, as against 748 in 1920 and 1,047 in 1919.

The general state of health of the inmates has been excellent. Too much stress cannot be laid in commenting on the excellent work done by the medical department of this Institution and the gratifying results accomplished.

We have a hospital adequately equipped with the necessary facilities, as well as resident and attending physicians and several trained nurses. In addition to this, we have a staff of consulting physicians and surgeons, specialists, also a dentist, who visit the Institution at regular intervals. No better attention is given patients in any hospital than the inmates of this Institution receive. Major operations, which for a time have been suspended, are about to be resumed and the City Emergency Hospital, for the use of the Police Department, will be reopened as an adjunct to our own hospital.

When the daily quota of inmates is received, and after they have

answered the regular statistical questions and deposited for safe keeping such valuables as they may have, they undergo a thorough physical examination, are given a bath and then vaccinated. Clean underwear and Institution clothing is furnished them and they are assigned to such work as seems best suited to their abilities and inclination. The clothing they came in with is thoroughly fumigated and stored in the clothes room. When released, their clothing is cleaned and pressed, if needed, and any essential piece of wearing apparel they may lack is furnished by the Institution. Clothing that is too badly torn or soiled is burned. Underwear, handkerchiefs, etc., furnished by family, or friends of inmates, are accepted if more than one set is given, so as to provide for the necessary change. The giving of soap, toothpaste, towels, etc., is encouraged. Inmates are admonished and required to observe cleanliness. The guards and officials closely watch their wards and if they detect any physical or mental ailment, report thereof is made and the inmate transferred, or if necessary, turned over to the Psychopathic Division of the Health Department. In fact, every possible endeavor is made to secure the general health of the inmates and place them in proper mental and physical condition so that they can start again under more encouraging auspices when they are released.

It should be mentioned in this connection, that good, substantial food is given them while here. Proper reading matter is available from our large library of eight thousand volumes. Suitable indoor and outdoor entertainments are provided. When leaving the Institution, car fare is given those who have no funds and the addresses of agencies where they can secure work if they so desire. In short, every effort is made in the sense of true reform and to show that this Institution is not simply a punitive institution, but, as the name implies, a real "house of correction." Officials and employees take their task seriously and every effort is exerted to make the Institution a credit to the administration and the City of Chicago.

We return our thanks to His Honor, the Mayor, and to the Honorable City Council for valuable advice and assistance in the discharge of our duties.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK E. ERICKSON,

G. W. HALLEMAN,

GEORGE T. MOXLEY,

Board of Inspectors House of Correction.

Executive Clemency

The pardoning power in the case of federal prisoners is vested in the President, acting on advice of the U. S. Attorney General.

In the case of violators of the Illinois Statutes, the Governor of the State exercises the pardoning power, by, and with advice of the Division of

Pardons and Parole, a branch of the State Department of Public Welfare, which meets about once a month at designated points, principally at Springfield, Chester and Joliet, Ill.

Executive clemency by the President, or the Governor, is comparatively seldom exercised.

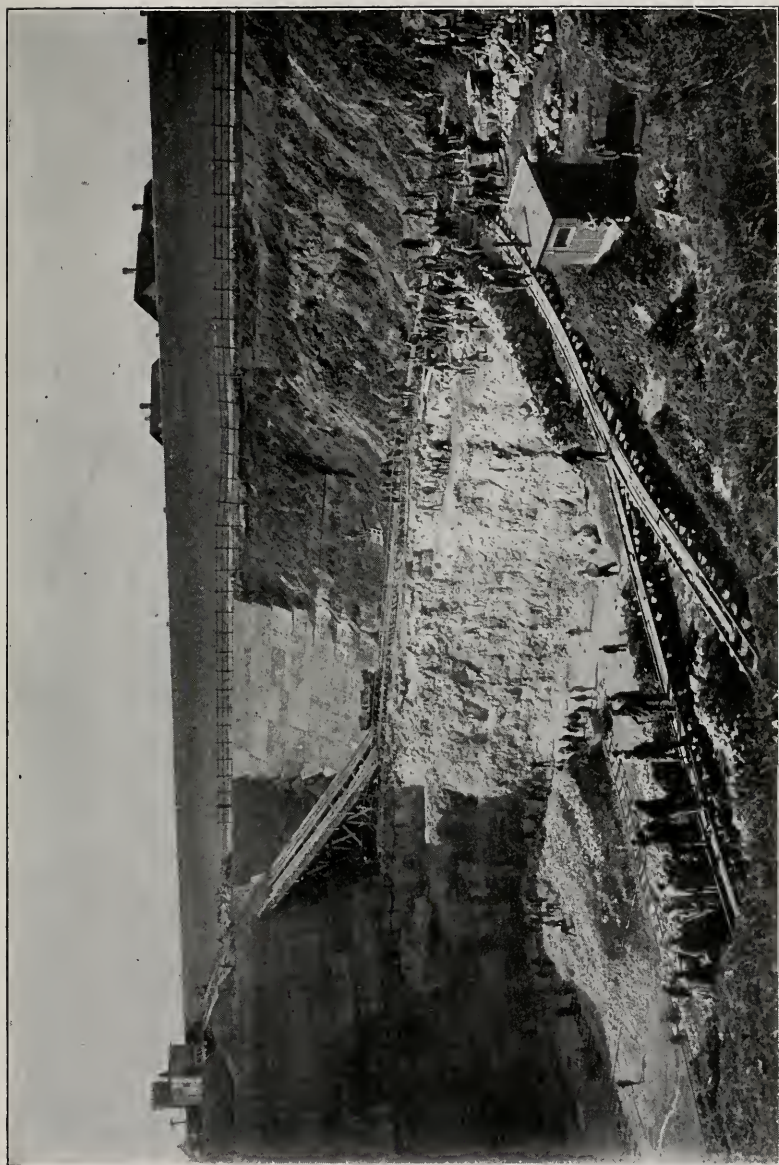
More frequent are the pardons granted by the Mayor of the city in case of violations of the City Ordinances. Such orders for release are not issued save in the interest of humanity, and generally upon the application of members of the families of those released. A report of the Police Department, or the Superintendent of the House of Correction, or both, being first consulted. No pardon is granted in aggravated cases, or for the more serious offenses. Seldom are inmates so released until they have served a considerable portion of their time and when it is deemed for the best interest of the offender or his family to grant a release before expiration of the sentence imposed by the committing magistrate.

Of those released by Mayor's pardon many are invalids, or insane, who should not have been sent to the House of Correction in the first place, and who are transferred to hospitals or asylums. This latter class of releases is termed "medical pardons," and they are issued only upon proper reports of the Medical Superintendent, so as to facilitate immediate action by the County Court, or other competent tribunal.

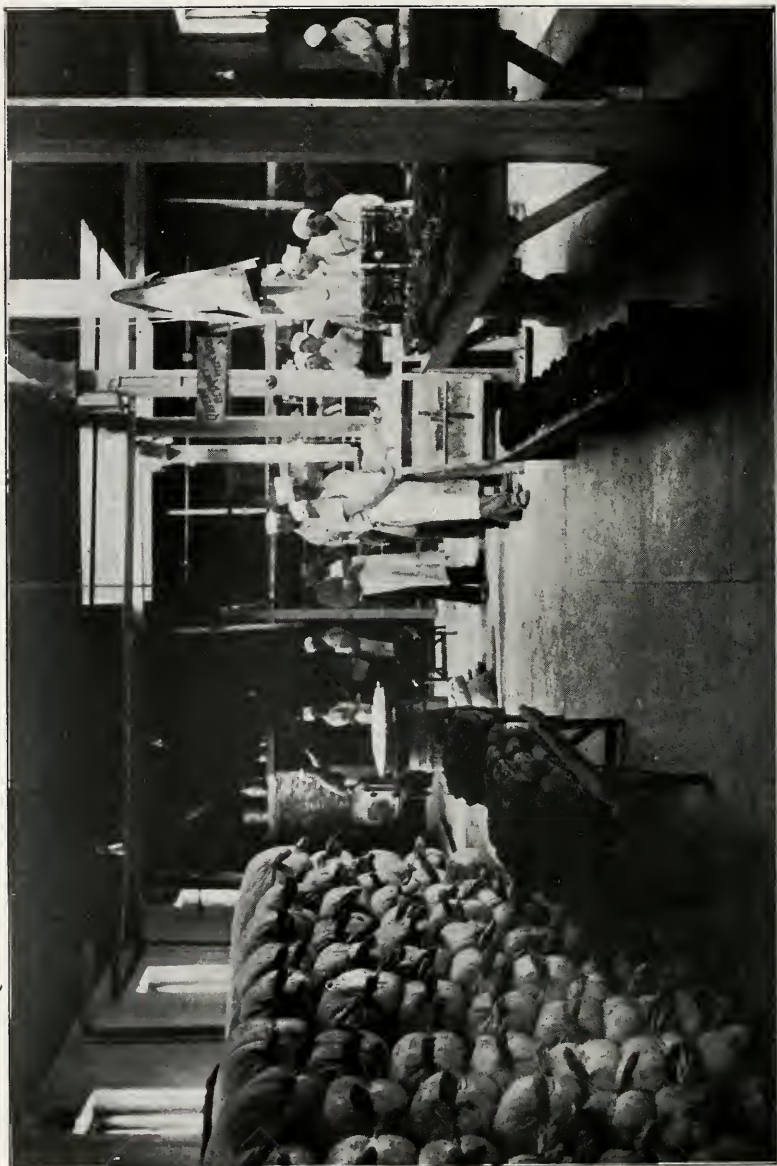
The prerogative formerly exercised by the presiding judges of the Criminal Court, and Municipal Court, of changing, curtailing, or abrogating a term of imprisonment, within 30 days after commitment, has under a recent decision of the Supreme Court been declared illegal, and now a verdict must stand as rendered, subject only to legal writs or the pardoning power. The only exception to this ruling is in "Court of Domestic Relations" cases, the judge being granted authority, upon request of the wife or family of an offender sentenced (generally for one year) for cruelty or non-support, to order a release on promise, further, of the said offender, to lead a proper life and support his family.

House of Correction Farm Colony

On April 6th, 1915, the City Council appropriated and the people approved a bond issue of \$200,000.00 for a farm colony for men and \$50,000.00 for a Women's House of Shelter. The impossibility of obtaining a suitable farm within the City Limits necessitated an Act of the Legislature granting authority to locate same within the County of Cook, which was passed and approved by Governor Lowden in July 1917. After many conferences with Council committees, City officials and public spirited organizations, a site was determined on, and on October 2nd, 1918, the well-known "Mauland Farm" at Willow Springs, on the Joliet highway, was purchased from Alfred J. Mauland for the sum of \$199,370.00. The area of the



QUARRY



BAKERY

property is 371.8 acres, and it is planned eventually to move several hundred inmates to the farm and teach them all ordinary gardening, dairying, farming, horticulture and to aid in producing food supplies for the Institution, as well as bettering their health and making desirable citizens of them in future. A similar plan is contemplated for the women's House of Shelter, coupled with class room instruction and other industrial training and in both these prospective departments the Board has in mind, that for those who are worthy, it shall be less of an institutional and more of a community life, wherein the greatest measure of liberty, consistent with proper management, will be allowed.

Lack of sufficient operating appropriations has hampered the work to some extent, and there are only 40 inmates at the farm at this time. Several commodious buildings situate on the ground will serve as temporary administration and dormitory structures.

The products of the farm to date, although operations have been restricted, for the reason stated, have been considerable. Besides the large quantities of garden truck and other crops, eggs, milk, butter, hogs, poultry etc. furnished to the main Institution, the sale of surplus milk, hogs, hides, etc., has brought considerable revenue to the city, replacing to that extent appropriations granted for the operation of the Farm Colony. In 1921 ten thoroughbred Holstein cows were added to the farm herd, which now number 52 head of Holstein cattle.

Plans for the erection of the contemplated House of Shelter for females have not yet matured.

PRESENT ADMINISTRATION

PROGRESS IN ALL LINES of human endeavor within recent years has been rapid and continuous. In the arts and sciences, in the mechanical, constructive and electric fields, in farming, chemistry sanitation, in fact in every pursuit and industry tending toward higher achievement, civilization and the comfort and the uplifting of mankind, the advance has been great. Important discoveries and inventions follow each, other in bewildering manner, notwithstanding the deterrent effects of wars and strikes.

The city of Chicago, under the progressive administration of Mayor William Hale Thompson and his well selected department heads, together with the great "I will" spirit of its merchants, bankers, industrial leaders and public minded citizens, has kept pace with the rapid progress elsewhere, and the expansion in every conceivable artery of civic growth has been unprecedented.

In proportion has been the advance during the past few years in penology and in the system of administration of large reformatory institutions and the Chicago House of Correction is no exception to the rule.

Superintendent Joseph Siman, active and energetic, of exceptional executive ability, is always on the alert to embrace modern reformatory methods and add ideas of improvement of his own. He has adopted the plan of placing absolute confidence in the efficiency and integrity of his assistants and he relies upon them implicitly. He argues that they are all cogwheels and parts of a well regulated machine; their success is his success, and vice versa, his success is their success. They are encouraged to suggest at any time changes or improvements, which might prove advantageous in their respective departments, and such suggestions are acted on immediately. The supervisors, officials and other employees are imbued with this spirit of reform and greatly appreciate the confidence shown them by their superior officer. They take great pride in making occasional suggestions, the adoption of which proves advantageous.

The Superintendent has inaugurated a system of periodical reports from the supervisors, beyond the simple submission of labor reports, to show the working of their departments, changes and improvements made, etc. This for statistical purposes and to furnish material for reports submitted to the Board of Inspectors and available in preparation of the annual reports of the Institution.

From the recently submitted Supervisors' reports, which were amplified by request, on account of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Institu-

tion, a few are here appended, so as to give an idea of the activities of the House of Correction. These reports are all addressed to the Superintendent.

Report on Broom and Brush Factory

In compliance with a request to furnish a statement as to the origin and workings of the department under my supervision, I beg to submit the following report: Broom making was added to the industries of this Institution in April, 1892, when a contract was entered into between the Board of Inspectors and the Chicago Broom Mfg. Co., who held the concession for 22 years. They paid the institution a stipulated price per dozen for the brooms shipped by them and not a per diem rate for the labor of the inmates. Instructors and foremen were furnished by the Company and the House of Correction furnished the guards and supervised the shipments of brooms.

On May 1st, 1914, the plant was taken over by the House of Correction under the title of *Municipal Broom and Brush Factory*. The broom contract and the brush contract (held for several years by the Monarch Brush Co.) were the last two contracts to be abolished by the Institution, although the Corporation Counsel had at one time rendered an opinion to the effect that the law abolishing prison contract labor did not affect the House of Correction contracts. It was deemed best not to antagonize the labor element, and the requirements of the city were considered a sufficiently large market for our product.

The sale of brooms and brushes is now for city account only. We manufacture house brooms, whisk brooms, scrub brushes, coir brushes, white-wash brushes, table and other brushes for this Institution; also street brooms for the Street Department and house brooms for all city departments, employing about four thousand inmates each year.

During the past year we have, with your approval, changed our method of making street brooms from "pitch set" to "staple set," and are now turning out a line of street brooms that are equal to machine made brushes, both in quality of stock and workmanship.

Broom making is a valuable Institution industry, not only from the revenue standpoint, but for the reason that so many inmates acquire a thorough knowledge of a clean, healthful and lucrative trade. A skilled workman in the broom and brush industries can always find a good job.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. HARDER,

Supervisor of Broom Making.

Report on Pottery Shop

I beg to submit a report on the department under my supervision.

About five years ago a Pottery Department was added to the various industries of the Institution under the title of "Municipal Pottery," where flower pots, azalea pots, bulb pans, saucers and hanging baskets are manufactured by the inmates of the Institution under my direction, assisted by a

supervising guard. Two years later it became necessary, on account of the increasing demand for these goods, to move to larger quarters. Recently a large and substantial brick addition has been added to the new plant, where there are now upwards of 1,000,000 flower pots in all sizes manufactured annually.

Some of the inmates have become so proficient in speed that they can be classed with any workman on the outside.

It is a healthy, pleasant and interesting occupation.

The inmates like the work, proven by the fact that the supervisor is frequently approached by the inmates of other departments who wish to be transferred to the pottery, so as to learn an industry that might be of use to them in the future.

The idea of manufacturing flower pots in this Institution was conceived many years ago, but became a reality only under the present administration. The product of this department is disposed of to Park Boards, Cemeteries and florists of Chicago principally, though a small percentage is either shipped to or called for by out of town florists. The first difficulty encountered has been the problem of obtaining clean clay; clay that contains no limestone. Again, acting under your approval, all clay for the pottery is now washed. This process is accomplished in the following manner: The clay is first pulverized, then mixed with water, run through a mixer until it is about the consistency of cream, when it is run through a fine screen, taking out every particle of stone, roots and all other impurities. This process has a two-fold advantage: First, it enables the men to make better and smoother pots, and Second, these pots can be stored indefinitely without loss.

Respectfully submitted,

AUG. F. KOHR,

Supervisor of Pottery Shop.

Report on Storeroom and Kitchen

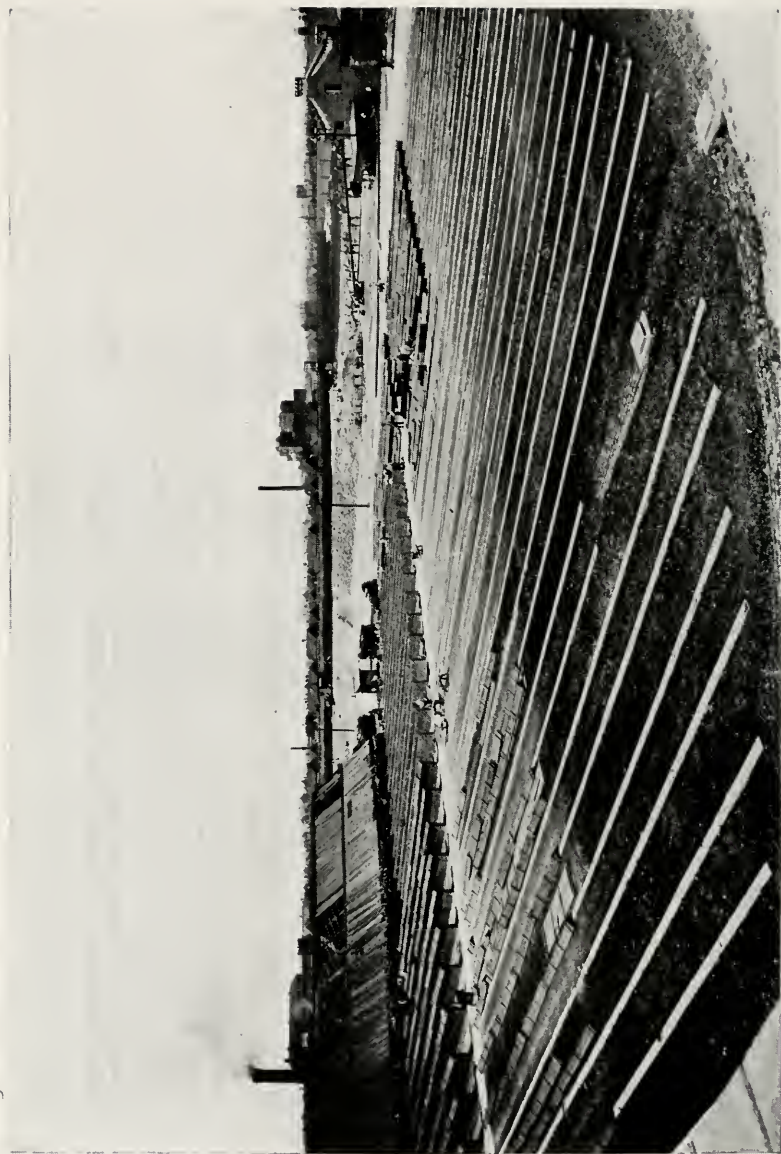
I beg to submit a report on the activities of the storeroom.

As regards improvements pertaining to the storeroom during the last five years, will say that shortly after the incumbency of the present superintendent, he saw an opportunity of improving the system of supervising the checking in and weighing of all vegetables, fruits, meats, etc., by arranging the section adjoining the "Main Kitchen", formerly used as bread room, also the part formerly used as inmates' library, into an ideal storeroom, which gave direct connection with the kitchen, and refrigerating plant, thereby giving the storekeeper supervision of the receiving and distributing of all supplies and articles used in the sustenance of the Institution's inmates.

The change was a wonderful improvement, both from a sanitary standpoint, and for the welfare of the institution in general. The change also made



BRICK MACHINE



BRICK YARD

a suitable place for storing vegetables in the section formerly occupied as storeroom, as it was dark, damp, and naturally cool.

The moving of the inmates' library was a great improvement, as it gave an opportunity to use the unoccupied section at west end of present tailor shop, for barber shop and library, and was a much better and more private location. Another wonderful change, not directly under my charge, but which I cannot help mentioning, was the installation of a dining room in what was formerly our main kitchen, enabling the men to eat in a more human manner than in the past, when they had to carry their rations to their cells and use their beds for a table. This change necessitated the removal of all steam kettles to an additional building erected for this purpose, just north of the present dining room.

It also required the building of tables, benches, and supplying all equipment of bowls, plates, cups, knives, forks, etc., in place of the old style ration pans. In the past when cooking meals in the steam kettles, the steam which was caused from the cooking completely enveloped the whole kitchen, and on cold and inclement weather, the kitchen resembled a huge fog, caused by the steam from the kettles. This was overcome by installing an exhaust fan, which carries all steam up thru flues, and out thru roof of kitchen, making an ideal, healthful cooking compartment.

The cost of said improvements was very nominal, as the labor was done entirely by inmates, and most of the material was of the institution manufacture.

The diet of inmates improved also with the introduction of the dining room. Formerly meat and potatoes were supplied once a day, and served all together in one ration pan. Under the new system, potatoes and meat are separated, and a cup of tea, or coffee supplied in addition, and bread is sliced making it more palatable than the old system of serving in "duffer" style, or one half loaf in one piece. Formerly breakfast and supper consisted of black coffee and bread, continuously. Under the new system, oatmeal, cream of wheat, or rice, with coffee and bread, comprise the breakfast, and the supper consists of either soup, stew, frankfurt sausage, or bread pudding, with tea and bread.

Many other improvements have been made, such as clothing kitchen waiters and cooks in white trousers, jackets and caps, giving them a much more impressive appearance than the regulation uniform does.

Another economical improvement was the introduction of bread slicing, and vegetable cutting machines. The bread slicer cuts uniform slices, and overcomes the waste which was caused in the hand slicing process. The vegetable chopper chops vegetables into a pulverized mass, which flavors the soups and stews, and is also entirely consumed, overcoming the waste caused by cutting the vegetables too large, which happens when cutting by hand, and the result is that most of it is left on the plate and thrown out.

There are numerous other improvements, such for instance, as using disinfectant throughout the institution which proved very beneficial.

The statistical and clerical branch of the storeroom has gradually broadened out until it is now that of a large counting room. All daily requisitions from the various departments of the institution for supplies needed, are sent to the storeroom in writing, are here tabulated and entered into the Order Book, which is sent daily to the Main Office for approval by the Supt., and further action by the order clerk. After all goods received are carefully checked, weighed and inspected, to see whether they comply with order issued and terms of quarterly contract (when contracted for), the bills, after having been audited in Main Office and compared with requisition issued, are entered in storeroom. They are then returned to Main Office for voucher and payment.

Full record is kept of all transactions of the various shops and industries. All labor reports are tabulated. Products furnished to the various City Departments on City Business Agent's orders, are entered and billed to the respective Departments. Copy of bill is sent to Main Office, so that warrant for collection can be issued and sent to the City Comptroller. Sales of product by the institution direct, are entered and billed. The City Comptroller receives a copy of every transaction of the institution affecting disbursement or revenue.

Financial and statistical statements of the activities in the various industries are prepared for the Superintendent, or the Board of Inspectors, whenever required.

The distribution of material and merchandise to the various departments of the institution, the products of the Farm Colony, and many other activities are recorded in detail.

Hoping I have given you a fairly satisfactory report, in brief form, I am,

Very truly yours,

P. M. FLANAGAN,
Storekeeper.

Report on Bakery

I beg to submit herewith a report on the present condition and activities of the House of Correction Bakery, with a few introductory remarks on the value of bread as a food.

Bread is called the "Staff of Life". Why? Because no food excels it in nutritive value, or is in such demand by young or old. Adults generally require, or at least demand, bread at least three times a day. Children

want it oftener, eating it between meals and practically all the time, if it is good bread. The quantity eaten, of course, depends on the quality. If it is good substantial bread with real eating qualities, and a delicious flavor, twice or three times as much is eaten.

Statistics show that the bread consumption of the United States, enormous as it is, is far below that of European countries.

One of two conditions must be responsible for this comparatively low consumption of bread; either people can not get the kind of bread they want to eat or they do not appreciate the nourishment they receive from it, and their taste for bread has not been properly developed. Therefore it is up to the baker to use the proper ingredients to make people like bread.

Bread is the mainstay of sustenance in a large institution like the House of Correction, more so even than it is in the home. The people at large have an idea that inferior material is used in a place of this kind. This idea is entirely erroneous. It may have been justified years ago, but to use the expressive slang of the day "them days is gone forever." We live in a progressive age. It pays to use material of the best and I can positively assert that everything that goes into our bread mixture is strictly first class and sanitary in every respect.

I have been in the service of this institution since 1912, first as Supervisor of the Kitchen and the last five years or more, as Supervisor of the Bakery. My experience as Asst. Chef and Pastry Cook of the late Grand Pacific Hotel, noted for its menus, has proven a valuable asset to me, has assisted me in passing the civil service test for my position and in securing the confidence of my superior officer, so that any changes or improvements suggested by me are put to the test immediately. Only a short time ago I recommended the use of Diamalt, having satisfied myself as to its value and the effect it has on the bread both as to improving its flavor and its appearance. The very same day an order was issued for a barrel of Diamalt, and I have been using it ever since, and find it a great improvement over the old style mixture. This is only one instance, there are others too numerous to mention.

At the present period we use about 300 barrels of flour per month, 600 pounds of Diamalt, 300 pounds of yeast, 350 pounds of shortening, and 2 to 3 barrels of salt.

We bake all the way from 3,500 to 4,000 loaves per day, besides special bread for the various Police Stations and Detective Bureau. Also occasionally for the Iroquois Memorial Hospital and other branches of the Health Department.

During the time the Municipal Lodging Houses were operating, we delivered from 5,000 to 6,000 loaves daily.

Besides the special baking for the officers' tables, we furnish for the inmates on holidays—hot cross buns on Good Friday, raisin bread on Easter Sunday, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

We have two rotary ovens, and I find them most practical for an institution of this kind, where experienced bakers are not always available. These ovens have a capacity of 425 loaves each.

Among the recent improvements in our plant, I might mention the replacing of the old time back breaking hand mixing, with an up-to-date electric mixing machine, which is a great item from a sanitary standpoint, as well as a time and labor saver. We can mix a dough, consisting of 1,000 pounds in eight minutes, whereas the old way it used to take four men from 45 to 60 minutes. Also replacing the old wooden troughs with two modern 12 foot steel carriers with 2,000 pounds capacity each.

In conclusion I wish to say that this department is always open for inspection to visitors, and I am only too glad to give any information regarding the workings of the same.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT BAZNER,
Supervisor of Bakery.

Report on Psychopathic Department

To the Superintendent:

It is with pleasure that the following report of the vocational class of the Psychopathic Department is respectfully submitted.

This department was established in September, 1915; its plan and object was, and is now, to keep separate from the adult prisoners, all minors, especially first offenders, to place them in an atmosphere of home surroundings and instill into them a respect for law and order and the rights of others and encourage them in their efforts to do right, so that they may become useful and better citizens.

The functions of this department having to do with the special care and treatment of these youthful offenders are varied, and call for most careful and conscientious effort that the boys may be placed and cared for so that the best results may be obtained for their individual benefit.

Our aim is to arrange for the performance of that kind of work only, in which the individual worker is personally interested and which is of obvious practical utility.

What can be done with this class has been fairly demonstrated in our work shop and class room.

The number of boys received up to and including June 30, 1922, was 1,098, a daily average of 18 boys. The number of boys in class at the close of fiscal year (June 30th) was 40.

The number of recidivists (repeaters) for the same period was 92, a remarkably small number, which is proof that the system of separating



HOSPITAL AND SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE



HOSPITAL WARD

minors from adult inmates is beneficial and necessary. Of these recidivists one boy returned three times, another twice and four returned once.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 134 boys passed through this department. The disposition of these boys and their endeavor to live up to the morale of the Institution are encouraging.

Table 1.

The following table shows the number of boys received and discharged during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1922:

Number of boys in department July, 1921.....	26
Received during the year.....	108
Total.....	134
Discharged during the year.....	94
In the department June 30, 1922.....	40

Table 2.

Shows offences for which committed.

OFFENCE	NUMBER
Assault with deadly weapon	2
Attempted burglary.....	2
Auto parts (stealing).....	1
Assault man in park.....	1
Auto theft.....	8
Burglary.....	38
Bicycle theft.....	2
Breaking windows	1
Criminal negligence.....	2
Dope	1
Delinquency	2
Disordely house (guest caught in)	1
Disorderly conduct.....	10
Gun carrying.....	11
Forgery	1
Larceny.....	8
Pick-pocket	3
Parole	2
Robbery	19
Rape	1
Receiving stolen property.....	1
Snatching pocketbooks.....	1
Hold-up.....	1
Suspicion.....	1
Stealing golf balls in park.....	1
Shop lifting	11
Trespassing	1
Inoxication.....	1

In 1917 these boys refinished 6,317 pupils, school desks, which were used by the Board of Education to equip three new schools. This work was of great benefit in teaching the boys a valuable occupation, but owing to the stock of old desks being exhausted and no other work of similar nature in view, we were unfortunately compelled to discontinue this class of work.

Table 3.

The following table shows name of schools to which desks were sent, number of rooms furnished, number of desks shipped and their sizes.

SCHOOL	NO. OF DESKS	SIZE	NO. OF ROOMS
Choplin	210	1	5
"	84	2	2
"	252	3	6
"	252	4	6
"	252	5	6
Hibbard	42	1	1
"	84	2	2
"	420	3	10
"	252	4	6
"	210	5	5
Bell	210	3	5
"	378	4	9
"	210	5	5
To warehouse...	3461		
Grand total.....	6317		

In 1918 the following work was done on old Police Motorcycles:

Frames straightened, cleaned and polished, forks straightened, oil tanks soldered, oil lines cleaned and tightened, valves ground, carbon removed, over-size rings fitted, throttle rods straightened and adjusted, over-size pistons lapped in, magnetos cleaned and gears replaced and timed, brakes repaired, cleaned and adjusted, bearings replaced, cones ground, carburetors cleaned and adjusted, new floats made, clutches re-set and cleaned, wheels trued, spokes replaced, foot rests straightened and repaired, chains repaired and cleaned, crank hangers straightened, and frames lined up.

Engines were completely taken apart, overhauled, re-assembled and put in first-class condition.

This work was very interesting to the boys, and the majority of them took to it rapidly. Two boys considered almost hopeless were placed at this kind of work and did so well that on leaving here they secured positions with a large motorcycle concern; one worked eight months and the other is still there, earning a fairly good salary. This demonstrates what can be done with some of these unfortunate boys when they are placed at work interesting to them. Most of them, owing to the lack of mental ability or other causes, are slow in learning and cannot hold a job long enough to acquire sufficient knowledge of the work to make good. In an Institution of this kind where he finds plenty of time to learn there is an opportunity to teach him enough so that when he leaves he will be better prepared vocationally to earn his living.

In 1919 the following work was done by the boys of the vocational class on baskets:

MONTH	LARGE MEAT BASKETS	POOL BASKETS	POOL BOTTOMS
September..	441	120	211
October....	263	383	110
November ..	151	360	189
December ..	157	124	160
Total ..	1,012	987	670

In the summer of 1920, at the request of Superintendent Joseph Siman, the boys transformed the old John Worthy farm into a ball park. This required considerable work on their part but they enjoyed the outdoors and took to the work with a spirit that soon changed the rough weed-covered field into a good baseball diamond. The following year we constructed a large back-stop of cement, iron pipe, and wire mesh.

Outside of the regular vaudeville entertainment and band concerts, this ball park has brought more pleasure and enjoyment to the inmates of this Institution than any other single piece of work. The friendly rivalry which exists between the different shop teams, the interest taken in the games and the enthusiasm with which they are played are all signs of appreciation.

The aforementioned work has all been carried on in connection with our daily class room work: here the boys make floor, table, and boudoir lamps of reed, raffia, and rattan, raffia work baskets, fruit baskets, card trays, hanging jardinières, picture frames, photo frames, napkin rings, sandwich trays, hand bags, whisk broom holders, cuff boxes and collar boxes, crochet baskets, waste baskets, cup and saucers, miniature hats and umbrellas, lamp shades, drop light shades, bird cages, and various other useful articles.

The electrical work on lamps, the cabinet work on bird cages, the wood turning on lamp shades, and fibre dyeing are all done by the boys.

Most of our boys are good natured and mean well, but lack stability of character, they have very little or no idea of social obligations or the rights of others, each individual is a problem peculiar unto himself and different from every other individual. One of the greatest problems confronting us today in this work is to connect these unfortunate individuals with some kind of work so interesting to them that they will follow it up when returned to the community.

In carrying on the work of this department during the past five years your ever ready counsel, kind advice and willing assistance have been given, for which the personnel of this department is very grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK R. TAFEL,

Officer in Charge.

Report of Old Material Department. ("Junk Yard")

In reply to your request for report as to operation and improvements in Old Material Department, I hereby submit as follows:

The Old Material Department receives old and condemned material from all Departments of the City of Chicago, which is assorted, or broken, then sold. Nothing is broken which would be of value to another Department in its entirety, however.

A record is kept of all materials received and sold, a duplicate copy of record is sent to Storeroom, for their files.

Methods used for breaking, or cutting iron are:

1. A large shears, which is driven by a 5 H. P. Motor; cuts iron up to 2 inches in diameter.
2. Acetylene torch, which burns iron of any thickness.
3. Steel drop ball, which weighs 1 ½ tons, is hoisted 15 feet in the air and dropped on cast iron which is thus easily broken.
4. Sledge hammers, which are mostly used for light cast iron.

Cast Iron is received in all forms, such as machinery, cast wheels from machinery, cast iron boxes, cast iron pipes, sewer covers, water plugs or hydrants, and large cast iron "Y's" used for water mains. This is all broken up either by sledge hammers, or steel drop ball, to regular sizes, suitable for foundries to melt. Whatever brass, copper, lead, or other metals, are found in the cast, such as in hydrants, or machinery, is assorted, cleaned from iron, and put into commercial shape, ready to be sold.

Machinery cast, stoves, and stove or boiler grates, are all sold separately from other cast. When stoves are received, if of no use, they are broken by sledge hammers. If in good condition, they are sold and used in other departments.

All iron received must be assorted into malleable iron, wrought iron, and galvanized iron; these are all kept separate, and cut into regular sizes.

Iron or steel pipes are cut into pieces 2½ to 3 inches long and sold for No. 1 busheling.

Light sheet iron is cut into pieces 3 inches square and sold for No. 2 busheling.

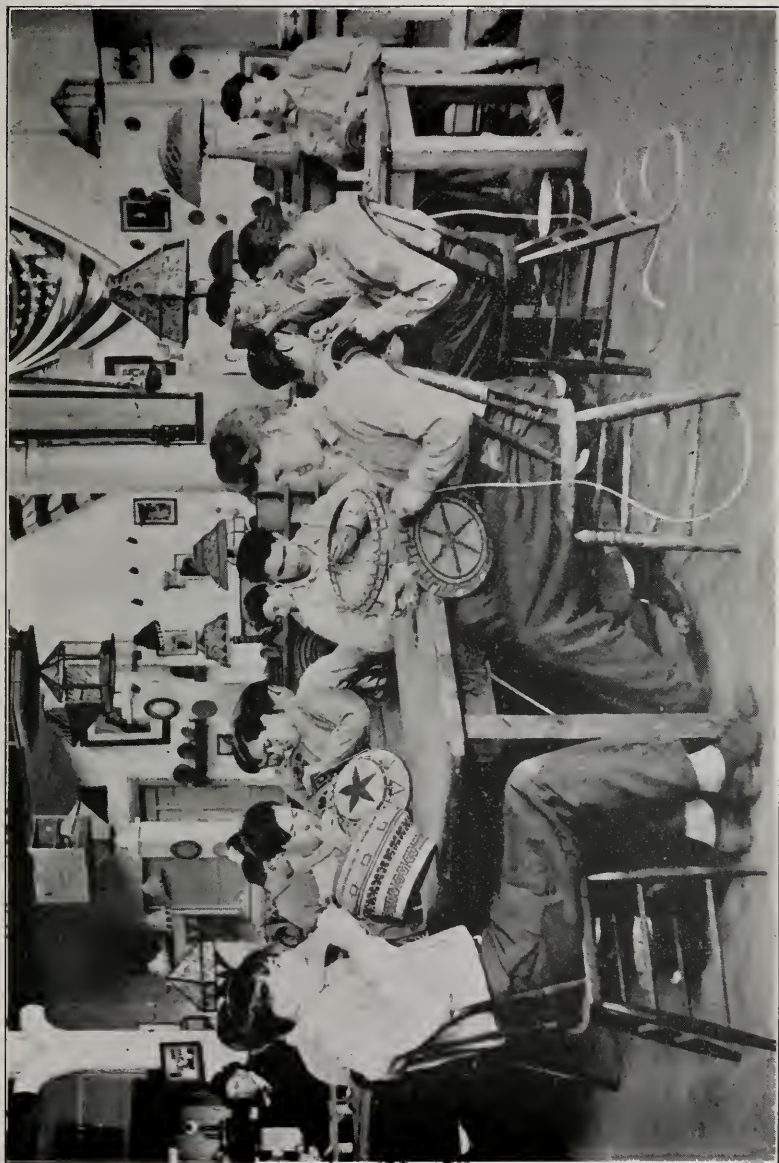
Heavy iron is cut into pieces 1 foot square, and iron rods are cut 1 foot in length, both are sold for "steel."

Steel shafting is cleaned from pulleys or cogwheels, which are mostly of cast iron, some wood.

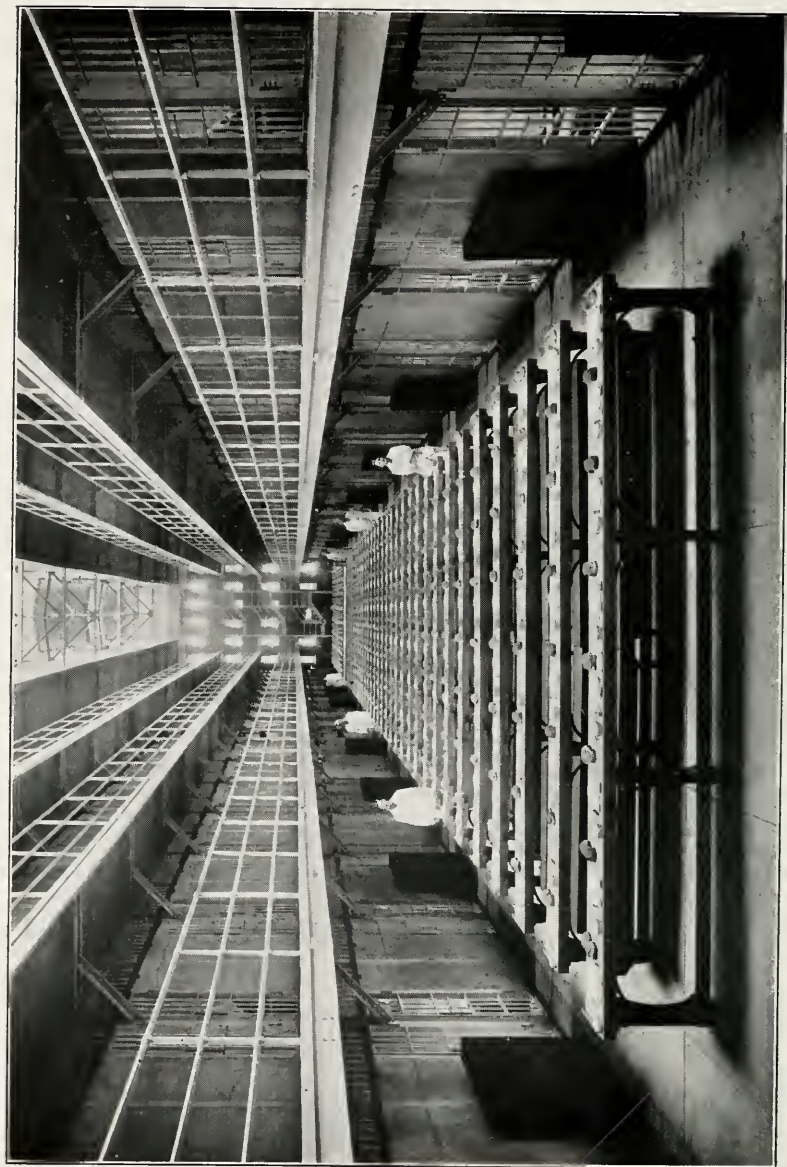
After steel shafting is cleaned, it is sold separately from other iron.

Iron received in car loads is cut, broken and assorted by Old Material Department. All materials sold are loaded either in trucks, or R. R. cars, by inmates assigned to this department.

Heavy machinery, weighing 10 tons or more, is usually sold on site where ever located. A record is kept of such transactions. Machinery weighing less



BOYS' DEPARTMENT



WEST CELL HOUSE (ARRANGED AS DINING HALL)

than 10 tons is hauled to Old Material Department by our trucks, then broken and assorted, if of no bulk value.

If steel, such as channel iron, heavy or light beams, or boilers which are riveted, come in, and are of no value, it is necessary to cut the rivets, so that piece can be easily handled by shears. Cutting of rivets is done by hand, with sledge hammers and chisels. If steel is too heavy and shears won't cut it, it is then cut by acetylene torch.

All metals, such as aluminum, brass, babbitt, bronze, lead, zinc, copper and pewter, are cleaned, assorted, and put in shape so as to be sold for clean metals.

Lead cable is stripped with a hammer and chisel, and melted into pigs. Inside of the lead cable is found copper wire which is insulated. This insulation is either of rubber with tape and rope, some of petroleum and cloth, occasionally of waxed paper. The finer copper wire insulation such as found in Telephone switchboard cable, is of paper, with lead outside. All insulated copper wire found in lead cables, such as mentioned, is cleaned by hand.

All old waste paper from City Hall, is bagged at City Hall, and hauled to Old Material Department by our trucks. The paper is put in our paper room, where separate bins are kept, each for one grade of paper.

Eight men are employed picking paper. Each man, taking one bag at a time, puts contents on a table and picks the different grades of paper as follows: Newspaper, ledger paper, manila, books, old blue prints, shavings and Kraft paper.

After bins are full of the above mentioned paper, each kind is baled separately and is in shape to be sold as clean paper, ready for the Mill. After picking and baling, remnants are found of all sorts of the above mentioned paper varieties, which might be in small torn pieces and hard to pick; this is gathered up and baled separately and is called Mixed Paper.

Rags are received from the Municipal Reduction Plant in car load lots and unloaded by us. These rags are spread on the ground, and dried by the sun. It is necessary to take all old cans and rubbish out before baling. After the rags are dried, they are baled and put into separate warehouses, built especially for the purpose of keeping them from rain or snow. The rags are kept in warehouses until sold, then they are loaded into box cars or trucks, by Old Material Department. The bales average 175 lbs each.

Horses are received from the Chicago Fire Department. When horses are received, each bears a tag which gives the number, name and age of horse when bought, and the date it was bought, from which must be figured the present age of horse when received. When horse is received it is given a number, which we call "Our" number. A tag is made out giving date, name and where horse was received from. Horses are then taken to barn, where they are sold. When a horse is sold, the barn sends a bill to the Storeroom, and they in turn send duplicate copy to Old Material Department with date

of sale, number of horse, price paid, etc., this making a complete record of horses received and sold.

Old horse harness is received from the Chicago Fire Department, and other Departments. This harness is sold, making necessary repairs, if needed.

Old vehicles are received from various departments. Fire engines, hose carts, supply wagons and chemical tanks, are received from the Chicago Fire Department. Motor driven patrol and ambulance wagons are received from the Chicago Police Department. These are all properly recorded and sold. Old fire engines, if of no value, are stripped of all metals, fittings and iron. The iron is cut up, assorted and sold. The running gears (wheels and axles) are sold, if possible. Hose carts and supply wagons are sold as received, if no repairs are needed. Chemical wagons are received with and without chemical tanks and if tanks are of no value they are broken, and the metal taken off. The running gears are sold if possible. Old patrols and ambulance wagons are received with motor, stripped, and if motor can be fixed up, it is done, if not, the good parts are saved. If any of the above mentioned are beyond repair, and cannot be sold, they are broken up, and the wood is sent to Carpenter Shop, if of any value, if not, it is sent to Pottery Shop for kindling wood.

Electric light bulbs which are received from the City Hall, or Electrical Department of the City of Chicago, are sold. Those which are broken are cleaned from glass, saving the brass butts, and copper found inside of bulbs. Broken glass is sold, if possible. This dissembling is all done by hand.

Old auto tires which are received from different Departments of the City of Chicago, are kept in the warehouse and sold when occasion presents itself.

Old oil or grease barrels, which are received by us from Municipal Shops or other Departments, are sold, and a complete record of same kept, as usual.

Old wheels which are received from different departments, are sold, or broken up if no value. Large wheels are broken up and the spokes of same are sent to Carpenter Shop, where police clubs are turned and made of same then sold to Police Department for very little, which means a profit to Police Department.

All condemned fire hose is received from Chicago Fire Department. This is measured, tied in rolls and sold if possible.

Respectfully submitted,

ERWIN C. HUEBNER,

Supervisor of Junk Yard.

Report on Grounds and Greenhouses.

In submitting herewith a report in my capacity as Supervisor of Grounds, and Head Gardener of this institution, I desire first of all to call attention to the vast change that has taken place in the appearance of the grounds, both outside of and within the walls. It is difficult to believe description of the condition of the outer area and inside yards as they appeared some years ago. I

regret that I have no photographs to submit to your inspection to show how desolate and barren things looked at that time, compared to the beautiful vistas and landscape effects of today.

When I first came here in the year of 1900 I found only 3 six foot flower beds of 600 plants capacity, and 3 acres of land in the outer park area. Inside of the walls there was no lawn whatever. At the present time we have 47 flower beds, some as large as 30 feet in diameter, worked out in various designs, 46 ornamental cement flower vases and 10 acres of lawn. Most of the plants used, such as Althernantheras, Lobelias, Geraniums, Cannas, Salvias, Petunias, various border plants, vines, etc., are all greenhouse raised within our own grounds. There are over 15,000 plants used for the House of Correction grounds alone. Well placed shrubs, bushes, hedges and trees, of course, add to the general effect.

The appearance of the landscape of the institution is really worthy of the term picturesque. The Commission for beautifying Chicago should give us credit for being one of the first who assisted in carrying out its plans.

Nothing is more conducive to the health of the people than vegetation and water. This applies in a measure to the surroundings of large institutions also.

Years ago the cinder covered yards inside of the walls radiated the sun's glare in more heat, and on windy days our eyes were inflamed from the flying cinders. This made our surroundings very dreary and disagreeable.

In place of the cinders we now have well kept lawns, flower beds and borders, greatly adding to the comfort and happiness of the inmates.

I believe that this is one of the main reasons for the healthy condition of the inmates during recent years.

Having alluded in the foregoing lines to the appearance of the grounds, permit me now to speak of the practical value of the landscape improvements.

During my time the new section of the front park on 26th St. and California Ave. was partially filled in and partially excavated, to form a beautiful pond 11 feet deep on the average, about 300 by 500 feet in area, fed by pure running city water. Besides being pleasing to the eye, this miniature lake furnishes the institution's ice supply.

Our two large greenhouses are also beneficial in sundry ways. During the winter we store all the large ornamental plants, shrubs, rubber trees, etc., taken in the fall from the City Hall window boxes, various City Hospitals, Pumping Stations, and our own grounds; a considerable saving to the City's exchequer, as our charge for the storing and care of same is moderate.

The teaching of gardening and floriculture might be termed a necessity in our institution. We employ daily about 70 or more crippled and aged men who cannot perform any harder tasks. By working in the park, or greenhouses, they are making themselves not only useful, but also comparatively happy and content. They are being taught a valuable and wonderfully interesting occupation. Their attention is called to the fact that they are being put into posi-

tion to earn a living in their old age, in taking care of flower beds, lawns, hedges, etc. in private homes, or as assistants in greenhouses, parks, or cemeteries.

I never tire of instructing them, as they respond so readily, although far more teaching is required in this profession than the uninitiated would imagine. Only an experienced gardener should instruct novices, as improper advice or service may ruin a year's work in a very short space of time.

The proper planting of seed, watering growing plants, pruning bushes and small trees, trimming hedges, loosening and fertilizing the soil, also adjusting and repairing lawn mowers and garden implements, are instructive and pleasing occupations. I have noticed how anxiously the inmates watch for results of their cultivating and planting seeds for cut flowers, or flower beds, and forcing same, to see what colors and forms appear; how they look for new buds and new growth the next day or two after loosening the soil and copiously sprinkling; the pride they take in pruning hedges in perfect lines.

I am sure that of the large army of men working under my supervision during the last 22 years totalling over 10,000 men, but very few would regret in the least having been engaged in this line of work.

We are also endeavoring to cover the expenses incurred for seeds, garden implements and other material needed for our department, by disposing of our surplus stock, which nets us quite a revenue and together with our income from service rendered to various City Departments, as mentioned before, makes us nearly self sustaining.

In closing my report, I would respectfully suggest that gardening and beautifying the city by landscaping, especially with aid of House of Correction inmates, be extended by the Administration, which has already earned thanks for providing work for many unfortunates, in connection with the decorating of the City Hall, Municipal Pier, Pumping Stations, Hospitals, etc.; thus improving their minds, character and morality for the future. There is no man too high or too low for our trade. I am a firm believer in the maxim that "he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a public benefactor."

"Say it with flowers."

Respectfully,
BERNARD PRASIL,
Supervisor of Grounds.

Report of Engineering Department

I herewith submit a report on the equipment, and the improvements made in the last five years, in the Engineering Department of the House of Correction:

In a large plant like that at this Institution small repairs to the engines and machinery are continually necessary. At certain intervals a more



NORTH CELL HOUSE



SOUTH CELL HOUSE

thorough overhauling is required. The judgment of the Chief Engineer is necessarily depended upon to determine when such repairs can no longer be postponed with safety.

I was assigned to duty as Chief Engineer four years ago to succeed Mr. Robert Calladine, who had filled the position practically from the inception of the Institution, and who had retired to private life. I found the plant entrusted to my supervision in good condition, and it has not been found necessary to make any change or additions beyond the usual repairs. The main equipment consists of four 250 H. P. Keeler Water Tube Boilers equipped with the Green Chain Grade Stokers, in the main boiler room also two feed pumps, two vacuum pumps and two house pumps. In the Main Engine Room, three generators of about 150 H. P. each; also well equipped machine shop, blacksmith shop and tin shop. In the auxiliary plant in the Crusher Building, built in 1905, there are two 100 H. P. boilers, and a 150 H. P. Corliss Engine to run the brick machine and crusher machinery.

Quite a number of improvements and new installations have been made under my supervision during the last few years, with approval of Supt. Joseph Siman. We have changed the heating system in most of the buildings from a "high pressure" to a "low pressure" system, with a vacuum return, using for this purpose a few of the City's old fire pumps for vacuum pumps. Installed new heating systems in the Woman's Cell House and the South Cell House.

Installed in the Main Kitchen Annex a canopy over the large steam kettles, with an exhaust fan, thereby removing the vapor from the kettles to the outside. We have enlarged and fully equipped our Machine Shop enabling us to do most of our own repairs and giving the men with mechanical trades a chance to continue in their regular line of work. A modern power pipe-cutting and threading machine has been added.

In the Pottery Shop an electric motor was installed, displacing an old steam engine.

In the Stone Quarry a new pump to take care of the seepage and surface water was installed, thereby doing away with several syphons that were unreliable.

New electric lighting systems were installed in various buildings.

The usual repairs and extensions of the water, sewer and steam heating systems may be referred to and the repairs to corrugated iron roof gutters, rain spouts, etc., many of which were entirely replaced.

The usual number of ration pans, pails, cups, tinware and galvanized ironware were produced and the many smaller repairs too numerous to mention were made.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE RATZ,

Chief Engineer.

Report of Medical Superintendent

Mr. Joseph Siman, Superintendent,

DEAR SIR:

Prison population is made up of life's misfits, individuals who are unable or unwilling to adapt themselves to society's requirements.

This is not a plea for better treatment for the professional criminal of the confirmed recidivist type; the man who has made a deliberate choice, who is an outcast at war with civilization and who is unwilling to adjust himself to organized society. The sooner he is put away forever, the better—but it is a plea for unfortunates who are ill in body or mind, who need a medical department that has the ability and equipment necessary to recognize and remedy their defects—for just in proportion that we can remedy or cure their ills the individual and society will be benefited. More than 80% of our population do laborious work and 40% of them are first offenders—many of these unfortunates are in prison for the sole reason that they are unable to meet life's conflicts. They are ill, discouraged, unsuccessful and have lost hope, homes and friends because they have become a liability in place of an asset on account of some disability or disease that can be remedied by proper surgical or medical care.

The public, as a rule, does not realize the importance of an up-to-date medical department in its penal institutions. If the men and women that pass thru prison are returned to society with no effort made to remedy defects which prevent them from supporting themselves by honest labor, we are very short sighted to say the least. Reconstructive and rehabilitation work has a big field in our prisons. A department that is competent to classify the different individuals, put the insane in asylums where they belong and remedy the physical defects of its population is a valuable asset to the community and we hope that you will be able to convince our Finance Committee that it is money well spent in reorganizing our medical department to meet these standards. The House of Correction today is looked upon by the Police Department, the Judges, and part of the public, as a City emergency hospital and sanitarium for all the alcoholics, drug habitues, epileptics, chronic incurables, cripples, blind and helpless beggars, cranks, perverts, and general mental and moral defectives who require special medical and surgical attention. Fully 20% of the cases that we receive are sent here by the Judges for medical and surgical care.

In many cases the judge marks "hospital treatment" and leaves it to us to try and find out why—when a few words of explanation would save time all around. Again, they think that every chronic alcoholic, or drug addict should be kept in the hospital, when the best treatment is outdoor work and no booze or dope.

Again, I fail to see the sense in sending a helpless incurable a hundred or more times to the House of Correction—from the standpoint of either his

own good or the cost that the same entails. There are many hundreds of this class in the city. Thirty-three per cent of them we have always with us. They are only a nuisance and eyesore on the streets and it is time we adopted different tactics with them.

ALCOHOLICS.—Formerly many persons supposedly alcoholic have died in police cells, and investigation showed that these unfortunates were not chronic alcoholic, or "moonshine" paralytics, but the victims of some disease which might have responded to proper treatment. A man may be found sitting on a curb, or lying in a gutter in a collapsed condition unable to talk intelligently, with or without an alcoholic odor on his breath. He may be on the verge of delirium tremens or his condition may be due to heart disease, to arsenic or lead poisoning, to kidney or gall stones, to intestinal colic or obstruction. Many cases sent to us as alcoholic are skull fractures, or their delirium is that of pneumonia or typhoid, and many are cases of acute dementia, which should be sent to the psychopathic hospital instead of the Bridewell.

If the case is an ordinary drunk, or moonshine victim, he is given treatment. If he is in need of other medical or surgical care he is given it, and we attempt to return him to society a more useful citizen.

Alcohol is not a beverage, nor a food, nor a medicinal remedy. It is a toxic narcotic and the poisonous effects of alcoholic beverages increase in direct proportion to the percentage of alcohol which they contain. We have never seen a case of delirium tremens caused by a brewed or fermented liquor; it has always been from distilled liquors, principally whisky. Alcoholic insanities are rarely caused by fermented liquors. There are more quarrels in a gallon of whisky than in a barrel of beer. If you must use alcohol as a beverage—drink beer.

DRUG HABITUES.—Something radical should be done at once to stamp out of existence this increasing vice. Spasmodic attempts have been made by newspapers and certain charitable organizations in an attempt to check its growth. Chicago is the home of thousands of these poor miserable wretches, whose lives are but despairing struggles for the poison that lulls them to the false rest and solace of insanity. Year after year I have watched their constantly increasing numbers until I have begun to wonder whether the American of the future is to be a drug nurtured, dope fed being. Years ago this habit was seldom met with outside the dive or gilded brothel, but today, in hundreds of homes of all classes, the recruiting of victims of this drug curse goes steadily on.

As to the permanent cure of these unfortunates, they must be divided into two classes. One class has contracted the habit from patent medicines or through trying to obtain relief from pain. They are men of normal mental equilibrium, who have friends to extend a helping hand to them when they leave this institution. These we can and do cure. Our treatment does not cause nausea, or the agony of former "cures." It has stood the test of a number of years.

March 13, 1915, we published to the medical profession in the Journal of the American Medical Association, our treatment of drug addictions as worked out in the House of Correction. The editors of the same Journal in discussing the various known treatments of morphinism endorsed ours as simplest and best.

The second class consists of degenerates of weak minds and morals, acquired or inherited, with vicious and depraved habits, who seek the lowest depths of depravity for entertainment and who rush back to their haunts and vices as soon as they are released. Trying to cure them is only a waste of time and money. Of the first class there is many a poor fellow who leaves this institution in perfect health and spirits with a firm resolve never to touch the drug again, but who has not a dollar nor a place to lay his head and who is unable to secure employment. In a few hours his stomach is empty, and the only friends to whom he can go are his old associates, the "dope fiends." They will soon have him at the old life again. This unfortunate only needs employment and a helping hand to tide him over until pay-day. I would suggest that some permanent organization take up this matter and prosecute these druggists.

Let every habitue who comes into the Bridewell be registered, together with his account of where and how he got his "dope." We will assist you in this line. Give us suitable quarters to take care of him. Give the police orders to arrest every known habitue, so that we can give every one of them a chance to be broken of the habit.

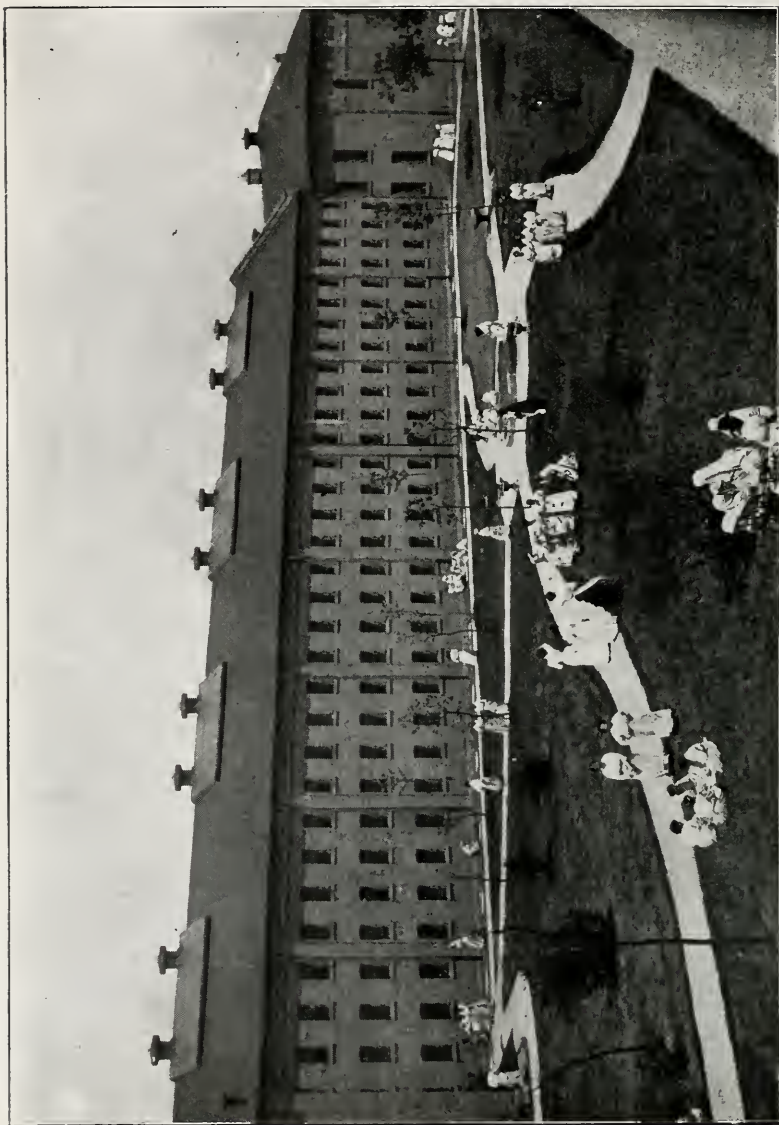
Those who belong to the second class should be given the cure once and when they go out they should be given employment to enable them to keep away from the habit. They should also have the understanding that if they do not do so they will have a chance of being imprisoned for good and that society cannot tolerate them at large.

DEFECTIVES.—The proper care of prisoners and the remedying of bodily defects through such treatment as modern surgery and medicine can give, will decrease the prisoner population. There is not a day that we do not receive unfortunates who are compelled to beg or steal because of their inability to earn a living on account of some physical infirmity which is readily cured by proper surgical or medical treatment. To many an apparent unfortunate it is a blessing in disguise to be sent to the House of Correction, as it gives him an opportunity of being cured of disabling ailments such as hernia, hemorrhoids, or similar ills by operation, the cost of which would be prohibitive otherwise.

POLICE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.—The City Council has appropriated sufficient funds to reestablish a Police Hospital under supervision of the House of Correction, which had been discontinued for some time. Our facilities, however, are limited. We lack the necessary room and at present cannot take care of dope, alcoholic, or disease cases.



WOMEN'S LAUNDRY



RECREATION GROUNDS

All the police gun shot, stab wounds and accident cases however which are held for police investigation are sent to us. In former times these were taken to the county hospital and an officer was detailed to watch the cases. This cost the city the pay of three police officers every 24 hours, and as it is not necessary for the police to remain with our cases, it releases just that many officers for police duty.

The Cook County and other hospitals refuse these cases and as it seems to be up to us to take care of them we should be given suitable quarters where they could be separated from our regular inmates so that they will not interfere with the rules, regulations and discipline necessary to the proper maintenance of an orderly prison.

There is no logical reason why the vacant and idle John Worthy school buildings and grounds should not be turned over to the medical department of the House of Correction, or equipped as a separate institution, under jurisdiction of the Department of Police, so as to handle all Police emergency cases, as intended.

EQUIPMENT AND SERVICE.—A complete new operating room, sterilization room, laboratory and X Ray room, dark room for eye and ear work, a pus operating room, a surgical dressing room and a new large dispensary form a part of our equipment; efficient attendants, nurses and internes perform their work faithfully and we are able to meet all emergencies and give our inmates medical and surgical attention that compares favorably with that of any first-class hospital.

Surgical, medical and special clinics are conducted regularly and the names on our consultant staff speak for themselves.

The City owes these gentlemen a grateful acknowledgement for their service, often rendered at a personal sacrifice. To my mind, medical and surgical assistance that transforms an invalid, unable to work, into a well man, capable of doing a hard day's work, is the very highest type of humanitarianism.

Respectfully,

CHARLES E. SCELETH,
Medical Superintendent.

Printing Department

During the year 1901 a printing department was added to the many branches of manual training then in operation at the John Worthy School. A small equipment, including one 10x15 Gordon press, was purchased and four boys were assigned to the morning class and four to the afternoon class in the printing department.

Principal object of this department was to give the boys a practical knowledge in the rudiments of the printing trade that would be a help to them in obtaining a position at which they could earn an honest living on their release and by so doing, enable them to resist the temptations which

had been the cause of their imprisonment, and be a help to them from falling again.

Losing no time the boys got busy delving into the mysteries of Guttenberg and Franklin and in a few days office forms of various sizes and descriptions were appearing in the institution with the imprint of the John Worthy School.

In order to keep the boys busy, arrangements were made with the City Purchasing Agent to provide us with sufficient jobs of printing.

In the year 1902 the printing department was moved to larger quarters in the southeast corner of the second floor of the school building. An additional Gordon press was purchased, more boys were assigned to the department, and as they progressed in their work, larger and more difficult jobs were turned out, including the Annual Reports for the institution.

During the year 1906 the Municipal Court was established, and as a large number of court forms would be necessary, arrangements were made with the City Comptroller and the City Purchasing Agent, that they be printed at our printing department.

To do this work it required larger quarters and more equipment. A new home for the printing department, 40x60 feet was erected in the north yard of the main institution, and on December 6, 1906, we moved into our new quarters.

A few years later a 40x40 foot addition was added to the building, making the size of our present quarters 40x100 feet.

Additional machinery was purchased, so at this writing we have three 10x15 Gordon presses, one 33x36 Miehle cylinder press, one 34-in. paper cutter, one 32-in. ruling machine, one 28-in. multiple punching machine, one ½-in. stitcher, and one 28-in. perforator.

There are on an average 25 young men employed in this department, of which about 10% are practical printers, and the balance are mostly young men ranging from 17 to 30 years of age, who have had no previous experience in printing.

The hardships encountered in producing printing for City Hall departments with this sort of help can only be realized by a practical printer. While most of them are willing to learn, it takes considerable time to be able to produce the many complicated forms required and the constant change of help, coming and leaving the institution keep a large number of apprentices on hand, or as one printer visiting the institution remarked: "We have one apprentice in our shop who is called a devil; you having mostly devils, I should judge it would give you a fair idea of hell." Nevertheless, we overcome the hardships and produce work that equals the best.

There is no question that the knowledge boys acquire in this department is helpful to them. It enables them to get employment at a fairly remunerative salary, is clean and educating as well. Very seldom a young man is re-committed to the institution and if so, it is for a trivial offense. Of the few

cases returned it showed that they have continued at the printing trade and were holding responsible positions, and in some cases where the man had a fine, a letter to his employer telling of his predicament brought back a check to pay his fine with.

On July 4, 1915, the first number of "The Corrector" a monthly newspaper was issued. It has since been printed on the first Friday of each month and has proven a great benefit to the management as well as to the inmates. It gives them all an opportunity to express their views on various topics and to reach one another thru the paper that would otherwise be difficult.

The following is an excerpt from The Corrector of August, 1922, written by an inmate praising some improvements instituted; also criticising the old system and suggesting additional improvement for the betterment of the inmates:

Our Prison Improvements

In looking over the July number of THE CORRECTOR, I notice that that issue was the first number of the eighth year of its birth, it being born on the 4th day of July, 1915. The improvement of this paper since its first appearance is evidence of the interest taken in its publication by the contributors to its columns as well as that of several inmates who have from time to time assisted in its publication. Not alone in the advancement and appearance of this sheet was the writer impressed, but also with the general improvement of conditions during the past eight years.

Besides buildings and grounds being in good condition, many things were done which improved the housing, feeding, health and the general welfare of the inmates. One feature, in particular, is to be commented on to no small degree, and that is the abolition of the pre-historic, time-worn method of feeding the prisoners in their cells from an old tin pan and a pewter spoon. The prisoners are now fed at tables and benches, marching in single file to their separate dining places.

Next in importance was the quality of food. We have no Blackstone fare out here, but, what a difference to what it was then and what it is now. When I look back I often wonder how a man could retain his health and perform some of the heavier work required of him in some of the departments, such as quarry, brickyard, etc.

This change done away with feeding a few favorites, known as politicians, and gave everybody same food, same time and place in the dining room.

In order to bring about this improvement, considerable work and expense was required. A new kitchen was erected and all of the steam kettles and other kitchen utensils had to be taken down and connected up in the new building. Partitions in the old building had to be torn down and window openings made in the walls. Now we have a good kitchen, well ventilated, and a huge electric fan carrying off the steam, and a dining room seating 700 people.

Through the thoughtfulness and consideration for the health and comfort of the inmates our superintendent has introduced that popular pastime, baseball, which is played between teams composed of the younger men of the various departments, such as printers, bakers, shoemakers, brickmakers, and such other of the various trades to be found in an institution of this character. This has had a very good effect on the men and is warmly appreciated. A little outdoor recreation in available weather does much to make them forget their troubles and put new life in them.

There are two regular teams, one of which plays an outside team every Saturday. During the week shops who have a team of their own, can apply for an open date for the ball grounds and fight it out on the diamond with their opponents in the presence of a smaller group of spectators.

Entertainments are given in the West Cell House, the finest of its kind in the country, at frequent intervals, and your correspondent could add, with plenty of backing, that a movie show occasionally thrown in by some good samaritan would just about add to the completeness of the enjoyment that could naturally be expected in a prison institute.

Credit for these improvements is due to the present superintendent, Joseph Siman. He is always on the lookout for things that would improve conditions in the institution. He believes there is time for work and time for play. He is always willing to listen to your request, and to give you help or advice. He expects the inmates to observe the rules and to conduct themselves gentlemanly. And he is also willing to give the inmates a square deal.

—A. B.

Newspapers in penitentiaries are very common, as men confined therein have long sentences, whereas, here their sentences are very brief, and it is not only difficult to have a large enough force to do the job work and the newspaper, but to acquire men capable of writing for same. As far as we can learn, we are the only workhouse that has a newspaper published at regular periods.

We do all the printing necessary for the institution, of which this report is a sample, and considerable work for the various City departments.

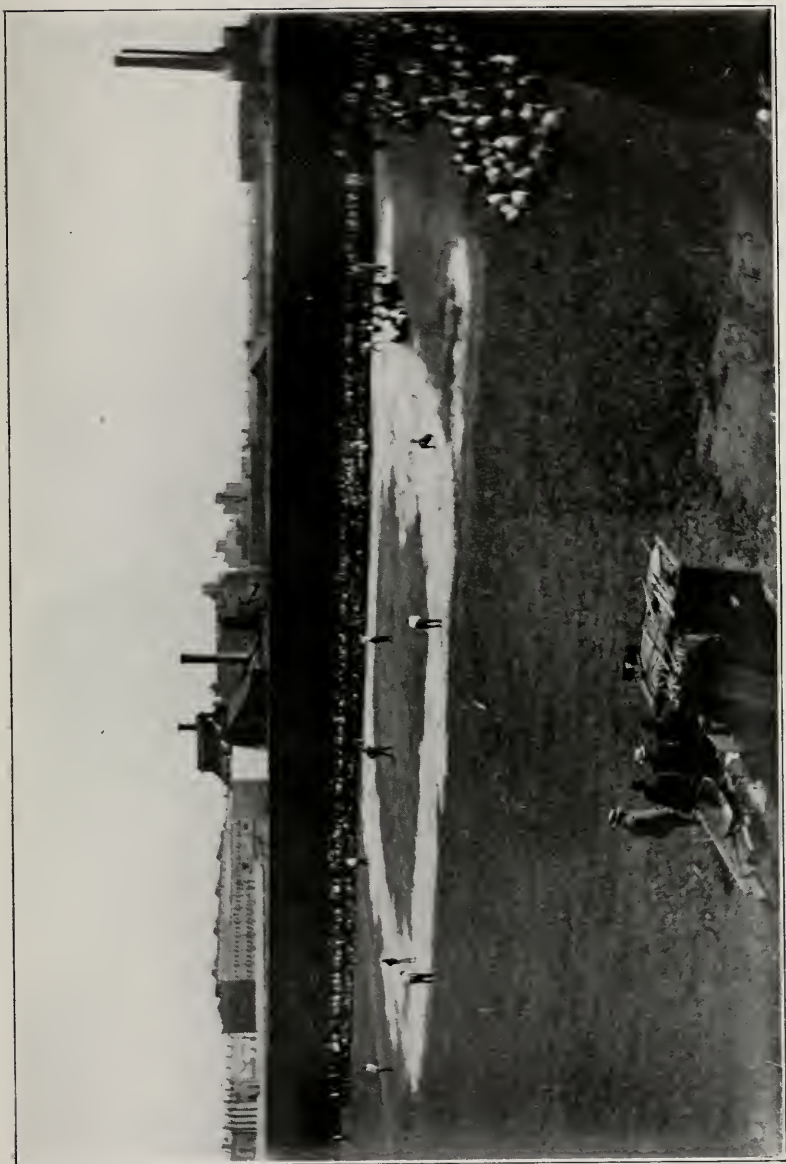
In the last five years the output of the printing department has increased 33%. To give an idea of the work done during the year 1921 I herewith present a few figures: Number of impressions on the presses for the year, 6,574,748, making an average of 21,627 per work day, and employing 23.4 men per day. The net income to the institution over cost of operation of the department for the year 1921 was \$21,192.42.

Much credit for the success of this department is due to the present management, the City Supply and other City departments for their co-operation with this institution and particularly with this department.

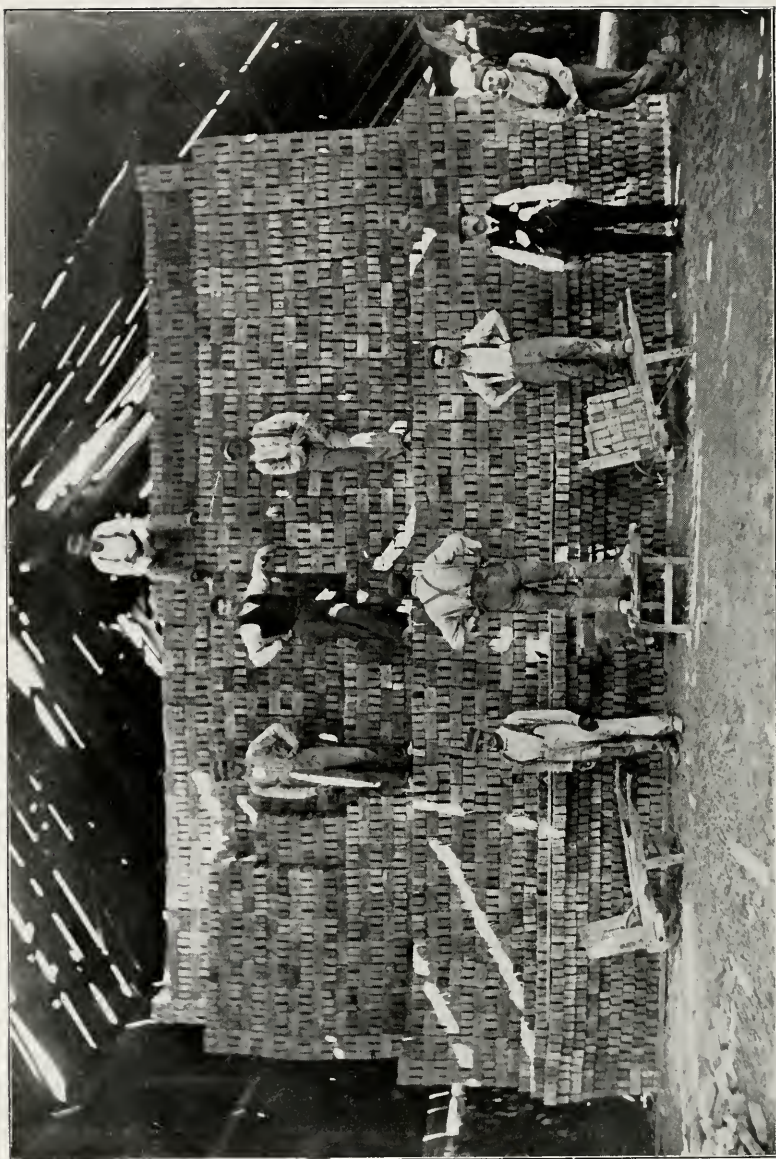
Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. PETRIK.

Supervisor of Printing.



BASEBALL GROUNDS



BRICK KILN

Report on Brick Yard and Quarry

In the southwestern section of the House of Correction grounds two industries are operated that are practically unknown to the general public. They are of great value both to the Institution and to the taxpayers of the City of Chicago. These industries are the Brick Machine and Yard and the Stone Quarry and Crusher.

Their value to the Institution is due to the fact that they furnish a large percentage of our inmates with healthful outdoor employment and the taxpayer is benefited, due to the fact that the brick and stone manufactured in these industries are sold to the City of Chicago, saving the City thousands of dollars annually.

The brick machine has a capacity of 40,000 brick per day; the clay for the feeding of this machine being stripped off the top of a section known as our stone quarry. It is loaded in cars, hoisted up an incline and then dumped by inmates into the brick machine. This machine molds the clay into brick form and cuts it off to the proper length. After cutting, it runs along on a belt and is loaded from this belt into barrows, by inmates who wheel it out to a section of our yard known as "runs". These runs have a capacity of 250,000 brick. Here the brick are stacked until dry. They are then wheeled into our new kiln shed which has just been completed by the inmates of the Institution under supervision of our Superintendent of Construction. This kiln shed is 60-ft. x 300-ft. in length and has a capacity of 1,600,000 brick. It compares favorably with any kiln shed in Cook county. The brick are set in arch form in the kiln shed in kilns of varying sizes and are burnt by inmates under the supervision of our Supervisor of Brickyard, who has had years' of experience in the manufacture of brick. A large percentage of this brick is used by the Sewer Department, the Water Pipe Extension and the Construction Division, in new and repair work performed by these departments.

The Stone Quarry, under the supervision of the Supervisor of Quarry, has reached a depth of 100 feet, from which tens of thousands of yards of stone have been quarried. The stone is blasted and broken up into small sizes; it is then loaded on cars that hold about $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards, pushed onto an elevator and hoisted up to the stone crusher proper. The cars are removed from the elevator and dumped by the inmates into large crushers; these crushers crush the stone into various sizes, which slide down chutes to a conveyor-belt which elevates the stone to screens. These screens separate the stone according to size and it then runs from the screens into chutes and into the proper bins. These bins have a capacity of 2,100 cubic yards.

A large percentage of the stone crushed is used by the City Asphalt Plant and the different City Wards for street work and by the Construction Division in building and repair work. It is claimed that the stone manufactured at the House of Correction is harder and more durable than any other

stone quarried in the vicinity. Our yard track system is so situated as to enable us to load brick directly from the kiln and stone directly from the bins. These tracks lead to our railroad track scale.

Our loading facilities give us a brick yard and crushed stone yard that compares favorably with any in the immediate vicinity where many of the larger yards are located.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES L. HENGELS,
Stockhandler

Report on Tailor and Shoe Shop

The old saying "Clothes make the man," is one of the shibboleths of the management of the Institution. In order to conform to this saying and improve the appearance of the inmates, the light brown cloth cut in the style of overall and jumper, was done away with a number of years ago and in its place was substituted, dark blue jean cloth, cut in regular style of sack coat and trousers. At that time the present style of caps and shirts was also adopted. In the winter, inmates are provided with warm blue jean overcoats, caps, mittens and underwear all of which are manufactured in this department,

For a number of years, all socks worn by the inmates have been made in this shop, and a better quality sock than could be purchased in the open market for the cost is thus afforded the inmates.

In addition to the clothing of the inmates, all sheets, pillow-slips, mattress ticks, night shirts, towels, etc., required in an institution of this kind are manufactured in this shop.

Several bushelmen and pressers are constantly employed in pressing and repairing the clothing of men about to be discharged, so that these men when they leave the institution, present a neat appearance, often more so than when they entered.

Another part of the shop is devoted to the making of suits for government men about to be discharged. It being compulsory that each government man with a sentence of six months or more be furnished with a new suit of clothes. Only the more skilled tailors are employed in this department.

The repairing and cleaning of inmates clothing is another department which is kept busy all the time, in order that the aim of the administration, to keep the inmates always neat and clean, may be fulfilled.

At different times this shop has been called upon to manufacture articles for other City Departments, notable among these orders was one some eight years ago when 18,000 bathing suits were made for the use of the public who frequent Clarendon Bathing Beach. Towels for various City Departments are also made in considerable quantities.

The shoe shop, which is an annex to the tailor shop, makes all shoes worn by the inmates. Two kinds of shoes are manufactured, a heavy leather shoe for the men employed in Brick-yard, Quarry and other outdoor work, and canvas shoes for the men who work in the shops. The repairs to these shoes is another class of work that keeps a large number of men continually busy.

This department also includes a harness shop where in addition to the repairs of harness belonging to the institution, laundry bags for the Police Department are made after the style of mail bags used for registered mail.

The work required of these shops necessitate a large number of machines all of which are modern and in accordance with the best manufacturing methods.

The majority of the men employed in these shops have sentences of six months or over, and although 85 % of them have no experience in tailoring or shoemaking, in three months time they become fairly expert, and an ambition to learn more, in order that they may be self-supporting in the future, is created in a great many of these inmates.

The average number of men employed in these shops is 120, who help to "make the clothes that make the man," for the large number of their fellow men who at various times are guests of the institution.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN STRAKA.

Supervisor of Tailor and Shoe Shop.

CITY ORDINANCE

GOVERNING HOUSE OF CORRECTION

House of Correction Established.—The buildings and inclosures erected and now standing, or that hereafter may be erected on that part of the east one-half of the southwest one-quarter of section twenty-five, township thirty-nine north, range thirteen, east of the third principal meridian, lying north of the west branch of the south branch of the Chicago river, being between Twenty-sixth street and the west branch of the south branch of the Chicago river, situate and lying within the city of Chicago, are constituted and established a house of correction for the said city; and any buildings and inclosures that may hereafter be erected on any lot or lands purchased, owned or leased by the city for the purpose of a house of correction, whether within or without the limits of said city, shall be subject to the conditions and provisions of this chapter.

Superintendent—authority.—The superintendent of the house of correction shall have the custody, rule, charge and keeping of the house of correction, and of all persons committed thereto, under the supervision and direction of the board of inspectors; and he shall enforce such order and discipline as shall be directed by such board.

Bonds of superintendent and inspectors.—The superintendent and the inspectors of the house of correction shall severally, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, execute bonds to the city of Chicago in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, each with such sureties as the city council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices.

What prisoners to be received—prisoners to labor—credit for labor performed.—It shall be the duty of said superintendent to receive into the said house of correction such persons as may be committed thereto by any court or magistrate in Cook county, authorized by the laws of the state or by any ordinance of the city, or any town or village in Cook county having a contract with the city for the care of its prisoners, and to put each of such persons so committed, as are able to labor, to the work which they are respectively best able to do, not to exceed ten hours for each working day. Every person committed to the house of correction by a judge of the municipal court for a violation of any city ordinance, shall be allowed for each day's work exclusive of his or her board, the sum of fifty cents, which shall be applied in payment and satisfaction of the fine and costs imposed upon such person.

County prisoners.—Under any agreement to that effect between the city and the board of commissioners of Cook county, the superintendent shall



PRINTING DEPARTMENT



TAILOR SHOP

also receive into said house of correction any person or persons who may be sentenced or committed thereto by any court or magistrate in and of Cook county, when such commitment is for a time not less than thirty days

Conduct of inmates—penalty.—Every person committed to the house of correction shall obey the superintendent thereof in all his lawful commands, and shall not molest or hinder him in the discharge of his duty, and shall not escape or attempt to escape or assist others to escape or attempt to escape therefrom, or destroy or injure any property appertaining to the house of correction, and shall not transgress or violate the rules of discipline or any of them. Any person violating this section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

Interference with superintendent or prisoner—penalty.—It shall be lawful for the superintendent of the house of correction, and it is hereby made his duty, to arrest or cause to be arrested and taken before a judge of the municipal court every person who shall molest or in any manner interfere with the said superintendent (or with any person in his custody or charge as a prisoner), while in the discharge of his duty, either in the house of correction or elsewhere; and any person who shall so molest or interfere with the superintendent of the house of correction or any person in his custody or charge, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars for each offense.

Mittimus with prisoner.—It shall be the duty of all members of the police force of the city delivering any person to the house of correction to deliver to the superintendent the mittimus or execution by virtue of which said person was committed, and to return immediately to the comptroller a duplicate thereof.

Release of prisoner.—No person shall be released from the house of correction by the superintendent thereof, except upon the payment of the fine or by order of the mayor or some court of competent jurisdiction. He shall only release prisoners received by virtue of a contract with any county, village or town, by expiration of sentence, by order of the board of village trustees or by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Release of prisoner by order of court—report.—In every case where a prisoner is released by the order of any court of competent jurisdiction the superintendent of the house of correction shall at once report such release to the prosecuting attorney and accompany such report with a copy of the mittimus on which such prisoner was committed to his charge.

Board of inspectors to make rules.—The board of inspectors shall have the right to make all proper rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter.

Contracts.—The board of inspectors shall have power to award and execute contracts for the ordinary and necessary expenses and repairs of the institution; provided, that in all cases wherein the amount of such contracts shall exceed the sum of five hundred dollars the same shall be let to the

lowest responsible bidder, after advertising, in the same manner as is provided for the letting of similar contracts by the department of public works. No contracts shall be let for a period extending beyond the end of the current fiscal year.

Report of County prisoners.—The superintendent of the house of correction shall make out and deliver to the clerk of the county board of commissioners of Cook county, on the first day of each quarter, a statement duly verified, showing the names of all persons who have been confined in the house of correction during the preceeding quarter, under any provisions of the criminal code of this state, the amount of fines and the number of days as shown by the executions or mittimuses from the justice or inferior courts of this county, of their several confinements during said quarter, the dates of their committal, and the names of all persons discharged or released during said quarter, and by what authority they were discharged or released.

Prisoners from other counties, towns and villages.—The board of inspectors of the house of correction are hereby authorized to make contracts with any county in the state, or with the trustees of any town or village in Cook County, for the care and custody of prisoners for any term, at a price not less than twenty-five cents per day for each such prisoner. All contracts shall extend for the care of such prisoners until the expiration of their terms of sentence; and the labor of every such prisoner shall be the property of, and for the benefit of, the city.

STATUTES

ESTABLISHING HOUSE OF CORRECTION

CHAPTER 67

HOUSE OF CORRECTION

AN ACT to establish houses of correction and authorize the confinement of convicted persons therein. [Approved April 25, 1871. In force July 1, 1871. L. 1871-2, p. 481.]

Cities May Establish. Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.* That it shall be lawful for the municipal authorities, of any city within this state, to establish a house of correction, which shall be used for the confinement and punishment of criminals, or persons sentenced or committed thereto under the provisions of this act, or any law of this state, or ordinance of any city or village, authorizing the confinement of convicted persons, in any such house of correction. [As ammended by act approved May 31, 1879. In force July 1, 1879.]

Inspectors—Appointment—Term of Office. Sec. 2. The management and direction of any house of correction already established or which may hereafter be established in any such city, shall be under the control and authority of a board of inspectors, to be appointed for that purpose as in this section directed. The mayor of said city shall, by virtue of his office, be a member of said board, who, together with three persons to be appointed by the mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative authority of said city, shall constitute the said board of inspectors. The term of office for the appointed members of said board shall be three years, but the members first appointed shall hold their office, respectively, as shall be determined by lot at the first meeting of said board, for one, two and three years from and after the first Monday in May, in the year of our Lord 1871, and thereafter one member shall be appointed each year for the full term of three years.

Rules—Employees—Appropriations. Sec. 3. That whenever a board of inspectors have been organized as in section second of this act directed, they shall have power and authority to establish and adopt rules for the regulation and discipline of the said house of correction for which they have respectively been appointed, and upon the nomination of the superintendent thereof, to appoint the subordinate officers, guards and employees thereof; to fix their compensation and prescribe their duties genearily; to make all such by-laws and ordinances in relation to the management and government thereof as they shall deem expedient. No appropriation of money shall be made by the said

board of inspectors for any purpose other than the ordinary and necessary expenses and repairs of said institution, except with the sanction of the legislative authority of said city.

Compensation and Duties of Inspectors—Records. Sec. 4. Said inspectors shall serve without fee or compensation. There shall be a meeting of the entire board, at the house of correction, once in every three months, when they shall fully examine into its management in every department, hear and determine all complaints or questions not within the province of the superintendent to determine, and make such further rules and regulations for the good government of said house of correction as to them shall seem proper and necessary. One of said appointed inspectors shall visit the said house of correction, once, at least, in each month. All rules, regulations or other orders of said board shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose, which shall be deemed a public record, and, with the other books and records of said house of correction, shall be at all times subject to the examination of any member or committee of the legislative authority, the comptroller, treasurer, corporation counsel or attorney of any such city.

Books—Quarterly Statement—Accounts. Sec. 5. The books of said house of correction shall be so kept as to clearly exhibit the state of the prisoners, the number received and discharged, the number employed as servants or in cultivating or improving the premises, the number employed in each branch of industry carried on, and the receipts from, and expenditures for, and on account of, each department of business, or for improvement of the premises. A quarterly statement shall be made out, which shall specify minutely, all receipts and expenditures, from whom received and to whom paid, and for what purpose; proper vouchers for each, to be audited and certified by the inspectors, and submitted to the comptroller of said city, and by him, to the legislative authority thereof, for examination and approval. The accounts of said house of correction shall be annually closed and balanced on the first day of January of each year, and a full report of the operations of the preceeding year, shall be made out and submitted to the legislative authority of said city, and to the Governor of the State, to be by him transmitted to the General Assembly. [As amended by act approved May 31, 1879. In force July 1, 1879.

Further Reports—Removal of Officers, Etc. Sec. 6. The legislative authority of said city may require such further reports and exhibits of the condition and management of such institution as to them shall seem necessary and proper, and may, with the approval of the mayor, remove any inspector of said institution. But any subordinate officer or employee may be removed by the superintendent at his discretion, but immediately upon the removal of such officer or employee, he shall report to said board the name of the person removed, and the cause of such removal.

Duties of Superintendent—Appointment—Term of Office—Deputy. Sec. 7. The superintendent of said house of correction shall have entire con-



MEN'S CHAPEL



WOMEN'S CHAPEL

trol and management of all its concerns, subject to the authority established by law, and the rules and regulations adopted for its government. It shall be his duty to obey and carry out all written orders and instructions of the inspectors not inconsistent with the laws, rules and regulations relating to the government of said institution. He shall be appointed by the mayor by and with the consent of said board of inspectors, and shall hold his office for four years and until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified, but he may be removed by the inspectors at any time, when in their judgment it shall be advisable. He shall be responsible for the manner in which said house of correction is managed and conducted. He shall reside at said house of correction, devote all his time and attention to the business thereof, and visit and examine into the condition and management of every department thereof and of each prisoner therein confined, daily. He shall exercise a general supervision and direction in regard to the discipline, police and business of said house of correction. The deputy superintendent of said house of correction shall have and exercise the powers of the superintendent in his absence, so far as relates to the discipline thereof and the safe keeping of prisoners.

County May Use House of Correction. Sec. 8. The board of supervisors or commissioners of any county, and the board of trustees of any village or town, in any county in this State, in which a house of correction is established, shall have full power and authority to enter into an agreement with the legislative authority of such city, or with any authorized agent or officer in behalf of such city, to receive and keep in said house of correction any person or persons who may be sentenced or committed thereto, by any court or magistrate, in any of said counties, whenever such agreement shall have been made, it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors or commissioners for any county in behalf of which, such agreement has been made, or of the trustees of the village or town, in behalf of which, such agreement has been made, as the case may be, to give public notice thereof, in some newspaper printed and published within said county, for a period not less than four weeks, and such notice shall state the period of time for which such agreement will remain in force. [As amended by act approved May 31, 1879. In force July 1, 1879.]

Commitment.—Sec. 9. In counties, towns and villages having such an agreement with any such city, it shall be the duty of every court, police justice, justice of peace, or other magistrate in such county, town or village, by whom any person, for any crime or misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail, shall be convicted, to commit such person to the said house of correction, in lieu of committing him to the county jail, village or town calaboose, there to be received, and kept in the manner prescribed by law and the discipline of the said house of correction. And it shall be the duty of such court, police justice, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, by a warrant of commitment, duly issued, to cause such person so sentenced to be forthwith

conveyed by some proper officer to said house of correction. [As approved May 31, 1879.]

Conveying convict to house of correction—fees.—Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the sheriff, constable or other officer in and for any county having such agreement with any such city to whom any warrant of commitment for that purpose may be directed by and court, justice or magistrate aforesaid, in such county, to convey such person so sentenced to the said house of correction, and there deliver such person to the keeper or other proper officer of said house of correction, whose duty it shall be to receive such person so sentenced, and to safely keep and employ such person for the term mentioned in the warrant of commitment, according to the laws of said house of correction; and the officers thus conveying and so delivering the person or persons so sentenced shall be allowed such fees, as compensation therefor as shall be prescribed or allowed by the board of supervisors or commissioners of the said county.

Application of other laws, etc.—Sec. 11. All provisions of law and ordinances authorizing the commitment and confinement of persons in jails, bridewells and other city prisons, are hereby made applicable to all persons who may or shall be, under the provisions of this act, sentenced to such house of correction.

House of shelter.—Sec. 12. It shall be lawful for the inspectors of any such house of correction to establish in connection with the same a department thereof, to be called a house of shelter, for the more complete reformation and education of females. The inspectors shall adopt rules and regulations by which any female convict may be imprisoned in one or more separate apartments of the said house of correction, or of the department thereof called the house of shelter. The superintendent of said house of correction shall appoint, by and with the advice of the board of inspectors, a matron and other teachers and employes for the said house of shelter, whose compensation shall be fixed and provided for as in this act provided for the officers and other employes of the said house of correction.

Expenses.—Sec. 13. The expenses of maintaining any such house of correction over and above all receipts for the labor of persons confined therein, and such sums of money as may be received from time to time by virtue of an agreement with a county, as in this act contemplated, shall be audited and paid from time to time by the legislative authority of such city, and shall be raised, levied and collected as the ordinary expenses of the said city.

United States convicts.—Sec. 14. It shall be lawful for the inspectors of any such house of correction to enter into an agreement with any officer of the United States authorized therefor, to receive and keep in such house of correction any person sentenced thereto, or ordered to be imprisoned therein, by any court of the United States or other federal officer, until discharged by law.

Bridewell changed to house of correction.—Sec. 15. That in any such city having prior to the passage of this act, established a bridewell for the confinement of convicted persons, such institution shall, immediately upon the appointment of the inspectors in this act contemplated be known and denominated as the house of correction of the city in which it is located.

Salary of superintendent—record of conduct—good time.—Sec. 16. The superintendent of any such house of correction shall receive a salary per annum, to be fixed by the legislative authority of such city, to be paid quarterly. It shall be his duty to keep a record of each and all infractions of the rules and discipline of said house of correction, with the names of each, the convict offending, and the date and character of each offense, and every convict sentenced or committed for six months or more, whose name does not appear upon such record, shall be entitled to a deduction of three days per month from his or her sentence for each month he or she shall continue to obey all the rules of said house of correction.

Oath—bond.—Sec. 17. The inspectors of any such house of correction and the superintendent thereof, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the usual oath of office. Said inspectors and superintendent shall severally give bond to such city with surities, and in a penal sum such as may be required by the legislative authority thereof, for the faithful performance of their duties.

